# Contents

1. Present Simple — Present Continuous .......................... 3
2. Past Simple — Present Perfect .......................... 14
   Progress Check 1 ........................................ 24
3. Adjectives — Adverbs —
   Comparisons ........................................ 27
4. ‘Will’ — ‘Be going to’ —
   Future Continuous ...................................... 40
   Progress Check 2 ....................................... 51
5. Present Perfect Continuous .................................. 54
6. Past Continuous — Was going to —
   Used to — Be/Get used to ................................ 59
   Progress Check 3 ....................................... 66
7. Reflexive — Emphatic Pronouns /
   Both — Neither / Possessives .......................... 69
8. Past Perfect .................................................. 77
   Progress Check 4 ....................................... 83
9. Functions of Modal Verbs .................................. 86
10. Questions — Question Words —
    Question Tags ........................................ 97
    Progress Check 5 ....................................... 103
11. Infinitive (to + verb) —
    Gerund (verb + -ing) .................................. 106
12. The Passive .................................................. 113
13. Conditionals .................................................. 124
14. Wishes ....................................................... 133
   Progress Check 7 ....................................... 139
15. Relatives ..................................................... 142
16. Reported Speech ........................................... 149
   Progress Check 8 ....................................... 159
17. Prepositions — Linking Words .............................. 162
18. Articles ....................................................... 170
   Progress Check 9 ....................................... 176

## Revision

- Revision 1 (Units 1–2) .................................. 179
- Revision 2 (Units 1–4) .................................. 182
- Revision 3 (Units 1–6) .................................. 185
- Revision 4 (Units 1–8) .................................. 188
- Revision 5 (Units 1–10) .................................. 191
- Revision 6 (Units 1–12) .................................. 194
- Revision 7 (Units 1–14) .................................. 197
- Revision 8 (Units 1–16) .................................. 200
- Revision 9 (Units 1–18) .................................. 203

- Word List .................................................. 206
- Irregular Verbs
Introduction

New Round-Up 4 English Grammar Practice combines games and fun with serious, systematic grammar practice. It is ideal for young learners in the preliminary stages of English language learning.

Students see grammar points clearly presented in colourful boxes and tables. They practise grammar through lively, highly illustrated games and oral and writing activities.

New Round-Up is especially designed for different students studying English in different ways.

It can be used:
• in class with a coursebook. Students do both oral work – in pairs and in groups – and written work in New Round-Up.
• after class. The ‘write-in’ activities are ideal for homework. Students can practise what they have learned in the classroom.
• on holidays for revision. New Round-Up has clear instructions and simple grammar boxes, so students can study at home without a teacher.

The New Round-Up Teacher’s Guide includes a full answer key, quizzes, tests plus answer keys, and audio scripts of progress check listening tasks.
Present Simple – Present Continuous

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Present Simple is used:
• for permanent situations. She works in an office.
• for repeated or habitual actions in the present, especially with adverbs of frequency. He often buys her flowers.
• for general truths and laws of nature. The Sun sets in the west.
• for timetables or programmes. The lesson starts at 10 o’clock.

Present Continuous is used:
• for temporary situations. He’s looking for a new job these days.
• for actions happening at or around the time of speaking. Chris is painting the garage at the moment.
• with always to express annoyance or criticism. He’s always telling lies!
• for fixed arrangements in the near future. I’m flying to London tomorrow. (It’s all arranged. I’ve already bought the tickets. The time of the action is always stated or understood.)

Time Expressions with the present simple
usually, always, never, often, sometimes, every day / week / month / year, on Mondays / Tuesdays, in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night / the weekend, etc.

Time Expressions with the present continuous
now, at the moment, at present, this week / month, these days, today, tonight, tomorrow, next week, etc.

Adverbs of Frequency
Adverbs of frequency (often, always, usually, sometimes, rarely / seldom, never, etc.) are placed before main verbs but after auxiliary / modal verbs (be, have, can, will, must, shall, etc.). He often goes to the theatre. He is never late. Tonia doesn’t usually go to bed late.
1 Present Simple – Present Continuous

Write the verbs in the third person singular.

1 I miss – he misses
2 I buy – she buys
3 I carry – he carries
4 I fix – he fixes
5 I watch – she watches
6 I call – he calls
7 I go – he goes
8 I dry – she dries
9 I play – he plays
10 I see – he sees

Put the verbs in the correct column in the third person singular, then say.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>match</th>
<th>ring</th>
<th>teach</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>cry</th>
<th>take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>rise</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bake</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>care</td>
<td>begin</td>
<td>choose</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/s/ after /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/  
/z/ after /s/, /ʃ/, /θ/, /ð/, /z/  
/ʃ/ after other sounds

bakes, matches, tries.

Look at the table, then ask and answer questions as in the example:

Sally

Henry & Ann

You

1 Does Sally listen to music? Yes, she does.
2 Does Sally read magazines?
3 Does Sally watch TV?
4 Does Henry & Ann listen to music?
5 Does Henry & Ann read magazines?
6 Does Henry & Ann watch TV?
7 Do you listen to music?
8 Do you read magazines?
9 Do you watch TV?
Present Simple – Present Continuous

4 Match the verb forms in the sentences (1–6) to the correct use (a–f).

1 She **works** in a bank.  
2 They usually **eat** out on Saturdays.  
3 Wool **comes** from sheep.  
4 The Sun **rises** in the east.  
5 The bus **arrives** at 5 o’clock.  
6 The film **starts** in ten minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a general truth</td>
<td>a timetable</td>
<td>a permanent situation</td>
<td>a programme</td>
<td>a repeated or habitual action</td>
<td>a law of nature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

Jason is 12 years old and he 1) **lives** (live) in York. He 2) **goes** (go) to school every day by bus. Jason’s mother 3) **teaches** (teach) German at university and his father 4) **works** (work) in a bank.

In his free time, Jason 5) **plays** (play) football with his friends. He 6) **wants** (want) to be a football player when he grows up.

At weekends, Jason 7) **doesn’t wake up** (not/wake up) early. After lunch, he and his dad often 8) **play** (play) board games or 9) **rides** (ride) their bicycles. Later in the day, his mum usually 10) **takes** (take) him to visit his best friend, Henry, and they 11) **spend** (spend) the evening watching films.

b) In pairs, ask and answer as in the example:

A: **How old is Jason?**
B: He’s 12 years old. Where does he live?
A: He lives in York, etc.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

1 A: **What** does Peter **do** (Peter/do)?
B: He **works** (work) as a computer technician for LT & Company.

2 A: **What** (your brother/exercise)?
B: Yes. He **goes** (go) jogging three times a week.

3 A: What time **starts** (the play/start)?
B: At 6 o’clock. We need to hurry!

4 A: How long **live** (koalas/live)?
B: They **live** (live) for about 15 years.

5 A: My dad **doesn’t like** (not/like) working out in the gym.
B: Really? Mine **love** (love) weightlifting and using the pool.
Present Simple - Present Continuous

Complete the sentences in order to make the statements true. Use *don’t* / *doesn’t* where necessary. Compare with your partner.

1. Rain **falls** (fall) from clouds.  
2. Kangaroos **live** (live) in Germany.  
3. Yoghurt **comes** (come) from plants.  
4. Water **boils** (boil) at 100°C.  
5. Sheep **eat** (eat) grass.  
6. Tomatoes **grow** (grow) on trees.  
7. Cows **lay** (lay) eggs.  
8. Plants **need** (need) water to grow.

Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct place in the sentences.

1. Mark goes fishing with his grandfather. **rarely**
   *Mark rarely goes fishing with his grandfather.*
2. I don’t play basketball at weekends. **always**
3. Does Fred help his mother with the housework? **often**
4. Ivan is at work on time. **never**
5. Does Layla read books in her free time? **usually**
6. I meet my friends at the shopping centre. **sometimes**
7. Sophie is at home on Sunday mornings. **always**
8. They go to the theatre. **seldom**

Fill in **A** (always), **U** (usually), **O** (often), **S** (sometimes), **R** (rarely) or **N** (never) to say how often you do these things at weekends. Then interview your partner and fill in his/her information. Ask and answer as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Your partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get up early</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean your room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surf the Net</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to the cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet your friends</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: *How often do you get up early at weekends?*

B: *I never get up early at weekends. How about you?*
Present Simple – Present Continuous

10  Add -ing to the following verbs and put them into the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>play</th>
<th>drive</th>
<th>lie</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>cycle</th>
<th>ride</th>
<th>write</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>sleep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ ing</td>
<td>- ie → y + ing</td>
<td>- e → ing</td>
<td>double consonant + ing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>playing,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11  Choose a verb from the list and complete the text.

read   lie   eat   cry   run   sing   play   fish   sit

Laura 1) is sitting under a sunshade. Two boys 2) ................. around a sandcastle while their father 3) a newspaper. Two girls 4) ice cream while their mother 5) along with the radio. Some boys 6) football near a man who 7) Jim 8) on a beach towel. On his right, a baby 9)

12  In pairs, ask and answer questions about the text above.

A: Is Laura running?
B: No, she isn’t. She’s sitting under a sunshade, etc.
1 Present Simple – Present Continuous

13 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 doing / homework / Betty and Ann / are / their
Betty and Ann are doing their homework.

2 children / TV / are / watching / the?

3 not / going / I / am / tonight / out

4 biting / you / always / nails / are / your!

5 next week / house / are / they / moving

6 is / at / week / aunt's / staying / this / Beth / her / house

7 Lucy / tidying / not / room / now / her / is

8 they / what / are / doing?

14 Look at the visual prompts. Complete the sentences using the verbs: go, have, visit, play.

You’re Invited!

Event: Deborah’s Sweet 16
Date: Saturday July 19th
Time: 6:00 pm
Place: Applebee’s

John,
meet me at the park at 4:00 pm this afternoon.

Bob

1 He …… is playing……. rugby at 1:00 pm on Sunday.
2 Jane and Kelly Laura now.
3 Deborah …… a birthday party on Saturday.
4 Bob …… to the park this afternoon.

15 Answer the questions in the negative as in the example. Use your own ideas.

1 Are you doing your homework?
No, I'm not. I'm writing in my diary.

2 Is your mother at the supermarket right now?

3 Are you having a party on Saturday?

4 Is your dad working on his laptop now?

5 Are your parents going to the cinema tonight?

6 Is your sister talking on her mobile right now?
Cathy wants to get fit, so she has decided to make some changes. Look at the pictures and tell your partner.

1 at lunchtime / eat burgers / have a salad
   Cathy usually eats burgers at lunchtime but today she is having a salad.

2 after lunch / read comics / ride her bike

3 in the afternoon / eat chocolate / eat yoghurt

4 in the evening / watch TV / exercise at home

Work in pairs. Ask each other about your holiday arrangements. Talk about:
- where / go
- how / go
- what time / (plane) leave
- when / arrive

A: Where are you going on holiday?
B: I'm going to Rome, etc.

Choose a time expression from the list to complete each sentence. More than one answer is possible.

never every day tonight on Fridays always now at the moment

1 She _____ eats meat. She's a vegetarian.
2 Mother is reading the paper.
3 They are going to a party.
4 She _____ goes out on Saturdays.
5 He drives to work.
6 She is watching TV right.
7 Tim goes to the gym.
19 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1 A: Do you want (you/want) to come over tonight to play computer games?
B: Sorry, I can’t. I (go) to the cinema with some friends from school.

2 A: (Ann/talk) on the phone?
B: No, she (do) her homework right now.

3 A: How often (you/go) swimming?
B: Three times a week.

4 A: Bob and Sophie (study) hard these days.
B: Yes, I know. They (want) to pass their exams.

5 A: I’m so happy Jim! My parents and I (go) on holiday next week.
B: That’s great! Where (you/go)?

6 A: How long (it/take) to travel to London by plane?
B: About three hours.

20 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present continuous or the present simple.

Hi Marvin,

1) I’m writing (write) this letter from Portugal. I
2) am (be) on holiday here with my family and we 3) have (have) a great time.

Right now, I 4) lie (lie) on the beach. My little brother
5) play (play) on the sand with his toys and my mother
6) watch (watch) him. My dad 7) swim (swim) in the sea.

I just love it here. We 8) get up (get up) late every day and
9) spend (spend) most of our time sunbathing.

This afternoon we 10) go (go) into town to do a little sightseeing.

Then my parents 11) take (take) us to a nice restaurant. They
12) want (want) us to try the local cuisine. I hope it tastes good!

Well, that’s all for now. See you when I get back!

Take care,
Wendy

21 Complete the sentences so that they are true about you.

1 I  have breakfast  in the morning.
4 My parents  at
2 My dad  now.
5 My friend  every day.
3 My brother always  .
Stative Verbs

Some verbs rarely appear in the continuous tenses. These verbs express a permanent state and they are: appear (= seem), be, believe, belong, cost, feel, forget, hate, have (= possess), know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, realise, remember, see, seem, smell, sound, suppose, taste, think, understand, want, etc.

I understand it now. NOT I am understanding it now.

Some of these verbs can be used in continuous tenses but with a difference in meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Simple</th>
<th>Present Continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I think he’s Italian. (= believe)</td>
<td>Tom is thinking of moving house. (= is considering)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katie looks happy. (= appears to be)</td>
<td>They are looking at the paintings. (= are taking a look at)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can see the sea from my room. (= it is visible)</td>
<td>Sam is seeing his friends tonight. (= is meeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derek has a new car. (= possesses)</td>
<td>We are having dinner at 8 o’clock. (= are eating)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This pie tastes really good. (= it has a really good flavour)</td>
<td>Paul is tasting the soup to see if it needs salt. (= is trying)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This new dress fits her perfectly. (= it is her size)</td>
<td>He is fitting a new lock on the door. (= is attaching)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is so polite. (= that’s his character)</td>
<td>He is being so rude today! (= he is behaving like that only today)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She appears to be tired. (= seems)</td>
<td>She is appearing in a new TV show. (= is taking part)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1 A: I see (see) you still have a toothache.
   B: Yes, I do. Actually, I see (see) my dentist later.

2 A: I think (think) of visiting Jim this afternoon.
   B: Don’t bother. I think (think) he’s on a business trip.

3 A: Why (Greg/be) so rude today?
   B: I have no idea. He (be) usually very polite.

4 A: Why (you/taste) the sauce? Does it need more pepper?
   B: No. It (taste) great the way it is.

5 A: Why (you/smell) the milk?
   B: Because it (smell) off. We should throw it away.

6 A: I see you (have) a new mobile phone.
   B: Yes, but I (have) trouble understanding how it works.
23 Use the verbs to complete the sentences. Use the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fit</th>
<th>look</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>smell</th>
<th>think</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appear</td>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>not/know</td>
<td>not/like</td>
<td>not/belong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Aya **prefers** classical music to jazz and pop.
2 He **has** new cabinets in the kitchen.
3 She **looks** so relieved now that the test is over.
4 Tom **fits** Indian food. It's too hot and spicy for him.
5 The new rock band **is appearing** on stage tonight.
6 This isn't Ahmed's coat. It **smells** to him.
7 The food **smells** nice.
8 The funfair rides are exciting. We **think** a great time!
9 I **feel** where Jane is at the moment.
10 The Browns **are thinking** of going to the theatre tonight.

24 Underline the correct item.

1 The children **are having** / **have** so much fun at the circus!
2 Fiona **is looking** / **looks** at some photos.
3 This jacket **fits** / **is fitting** you perfectly. You should buy it.
4 Ron **is wanting** / **wants** to become a pilot.
5 I **am not understanding** / **don't understand** the meaning of that word.
6 He **is loving** / **loves** playing football.
7 I **am thinking** / **think** of buying a new CD.

---

**What are you doing?**

Imagine you are at home. In teams, students ask you questions to find out where you are and what you are doing.

- kitchen • bathroom • bedroom • living room

Team A S1: Are you in the living room?
Leader: Yes, I am.
Team A S2: Are you watching TV?
Leader: No, I'm not, etc.
Present Simple – Present Continuous

Speaking Activity

(Talking about actions happening now)

Look at the picture. Ask and answer questions as in the examples:

- look / map
- take / pictures
- feed / birds
- eat / sandwich
- look at / postcards
- drink / coffee

A: What's Mr Jones doing?
B: He's looking at a map.

A: Is Andy reading a book?
B: No, he isn't. He's taking pictures, etc.

Writing Activity

Imagine you are on holiday. Complete the email below telling your English pen friend about your holiday.

Greetings from ! We're staying at .
The weather is . There isn't a cloud in the sky.
Right now, I . My parents
and my
We late every day and
In the evening, we or .
Tonight we .
We love it here. There is so much to see and do. See you in .
Yours,
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Past Simple: **verb + -ed**

**Past Simple** is used:
- for actions which happened at a stated time in the past.
  He **sold** his car two weeks ago.
  (When? Two weeks ago.)
- to express a past state or habit.
  When he **was** young, he **lived** in a small flat.
- for past actions which happened one after the other.
  She **put on** her coat, **took** her bag and **left** the house.
- for an action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated.
  I once **spoke** to Princess Diana.
  (I won’t see her again; she’s dead.)

Present Perfect: **have + past participle**

**Present Perfect** is used:
- for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.
  He **has sold** his car. (When? We don’t know.)
- to express actions which have finished so recently that there’s evidence in the present.
  He **has just painted** the room. (The paint is wet.)
- to talk about experiences.
  He **has tried** skydiving.
- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.
  She **has lived** in this house for two years.
  (She still lives in this house.)
  **BUT** He **lived** in Australia for one year.
  (He doesn’t live in Australia now.)
- for an action which happened in the past and may be repeated.
  I’ve **met** Leona Lewis.
  (I may meet her again; she’s still alive.)

**Time adverbs and expressions used with the past simple**

- yesterday, last week / month / year / Monday, etc., ago, how long ago, just now, then, when, in 2000, etc.

**Time adverbs and expressions used with the present perfect**

- just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, lately, recently, today, this week / month / year, once, several times, etc.
Past Simple – Present Perfect

Note:

**Since** is used to express a starting point.
I've known Ann since October.

**For** is used to express a period of time.
I've known Mary for two months.

**Yet** is used in questions and negations.
Have you met him yet? I haven't met him yet.

**Already** is used in statements and questions.
I've already posted the letters.

**Just** + present perfect
I've just called the doctor.

**Just now** + past simple
He left just now.

1. Add -(e)d to the verbs and put them in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cry</th>
<th>hate</th>
<th>fry</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>destroy</th>
<th>beg</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td>taste</td>
<td>dance</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>pray</td>
<td>try</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>annoy</td>
<td>phone</td>
<td>tip</td>
<td>travel</td>
<td>tidy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-e → + -d</th>
<th>double consonant + -ed</th>
<th>consonant + y → -ied</th>
<th>vowel + -y → -ed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hated,</td>
<td>stopped,</td>
<td>cried,</td>
<td>stayed,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Add -(e)d to the verbs and put them in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>add</th>
<th>wash</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>plan</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>laugh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>rain</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>marry</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>invite</td>
<td>kiss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| added, | worked, | opened, | added, | worked, | opened, | added, | worked, | opened, | added, | worked, | opened, | added, | worked, | opened, | added, | worked, | opened, | added, | worked, | opened, |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| after /t/, /d/ | after /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/ | after other sounds |/d/ |
Past Simple - Present Perfect

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple. Then choose the right answer.

**QUICK**

1. It **was** (be) a dinosaur.
2. He **painted** (paint) the Mona Lisa.
3. He **wrote** (write) Hamlet.
4. They **were** (be) from Scandinavia.
5. He **invented** (invent) the telephone.
6. They **made** (make) their first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
7. He **became** (become) the first astronaut to travel to outer space.
8. It **began** (begin) in 1939.
9. They **discovered** (discover) polonium and radium.

Choose the correct answer:

- a. Alexander Graham Bell
- b. The Wright brothers
- c. Pierre and Marie Curie
- d. William Shakespeare
- e. Tyrannosaurus Rex
- f. Yuri Gagarin
- g. The Vikings
- h. Leonardo da Vinci
- i. World War II

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple* as in the example:

1 A: What 1) **did** (do) you do last night?
B: I 2) **went** (go) to the cinema.
A: What film 3) **did** (see) you?
B: The Pink Panther II.

2 A: Why 1) **not** (come) Emily to Terry's party yesterday?
B: She 2) **had** (have) to study for an exam.

3 A: I 1) **read** (read) the book you 2) **gave** (give) me about dinosaurs.
B: 3) Did you 4) **like** (like) it?
A: Yes. It 4) **was** (be) very interesting.

4 A: Where 1) **spent** (spend) you your summer holidays?
B: We 2) **went** (go) to Jamaica.
A: Really? What 3) **was** (be) like?
B: Great!
5 Use the past simple form of the verbs in the list to fill in the gaps in the following sentences. Which sentences refer to:
- actions which happened at a specific time in the past • past habits
- people who are no longer alive • actions which happened one after the other in the past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>catch</th>
<th>spend</th>
<th>walk</th>
<th>buy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelly</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>the bus</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>action</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>happened.</td>
<td>at. a specific time in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath</td>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>a talented</td>
<td>actor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>the cinema</td>
<td>and</td>
<td></td>
<td>to the train station.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Mark and his band danced at the concert hall last Saturday.
5 My father was a talented actor.
6 Larry bought computer games yesterday afternoon.

6 James is in Monaco with his family. Write what he has or hasn’t done.

- visit the Oceanographic Museum ✓
- see the Opera de Monte-Carlo x
- visit the Prince’s Palace x
- take lots of photos ✓
- buy souvenirs for his friends x
- walk along the harbour ✓

1 James has visited the Oceanographic Museum.
2
3
4
5
6

7 In pairs, ask and answer about Anna and yourself as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>meet a famous person</th>
<th>cook a foreign meal</th>
<th>have a bad dream</th>
<th>visit a foreign country</th>
<th>be on a roller coaster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>never</td>
<td>once</td>
<td>several times</td>
<td>recently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>many times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: Has Anna ever met a famous person?
B: No, she hasn’t met a famous person.
**Past Simple – Present Perfect**

**Listen and repeat. Then act out.**

*Where's your mum, Sue?*

*She's gone to the hairdresser's, Dad.*

*I've been to the hairdresser's. Do you like my new hairstyle?*

---

**have gone to / have been to / have been in**

- He’s **gone to** London. (He hasn’t come back yet. He is still in London.)
- He’s **been to** Paris once. (He’s visited Paris. He’s back now.) (Present Perfect of the verb ‘to go’)
- I’ve **been in** Athens for a month. (I am in Athens.) (Present Perfect of the verb ‘to be’)

---

**Fill in the gaps with: has / have gone to, has / have been to or has / have been in.**

1. You can’t see Tom before Wednesday. He **has gone to** Denmark for a few days on business.
2. My sister ............................................. Bristol for two months now.
3. Wendy isn’t here at the moment. She ............................................. the supermarket to buy some milk and eggs.
4. The Miltons ............................................. Sweden twice.
5. Greg and Terry ............................................. the park to play football. They’ll be back by 6 o’clock.
6. Jenny’s brother ............................................. hospital since Monday.
7. ............................................. you ever the opera?
8. Jim ............................................. the cinema. He left an hour ago.

---

**Fill in: since, for, already, just or yet.**

1. John **has just** finished his homework.
   His books are still on the table.
2. I haven’t seen Sarah ............................................. 2007.
3. They haven’t bought the tickets for the concert ............................................. .
4. We’ve lived here ............................................. ten years.
5. He’s ............................................. come back from jogging and he’s a bit tired.
6. We’ve ............................................. seen that film. Can we watch something else?
Write sentences about yourself. Use the present perfect.

1. not play tennis since ...
   I haven't played tennis since last weekend.
2. live here for ...
3. have my pet dog for ...
4. know my best friend since ...
5. not go to the cinema for ...
6. not invite friends over since ...

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

Did you know?

1. Victoria Falls has been (be) a popular tourist attraction for many years.
2. In 1855, David Livingstone, a Scottish explorer, named (name) the falls after Queen Victoria.
3. The African government opened (open) two national parks near the falls to protect wild animals.
4. The Victoria Falls Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in the world. It took (take) just 14 months to build and was (be) ready in April, 1905.
5. Over 50,000 people have tried (try) bungee jumping off the Victoria Falls Bridge so far.

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

A: Have you ever been (you/every/go) to India?
B: Yes, I went (go) there last summer.

A: (you/speak) to Chloe?
B: No, she went (go) to the post office. She hasn't (not/come) back yet.

A: (you/every/eat) Mexican food?
B: Yes, I tried (try) it for the first time last week.

A: I went (go) to the new cinema yesterday.
B: It's nice, isn't it? I went (go) there a few times.

A: I haven't (not/see) Sam for a long time.
B: Really? He was (be) at the swimming pool this morning.

A: (you/do) your project, Chris?
B: Yes, Mum. I finished (finish) it an hour ago.
2 Past Simple – Present Perfect

13 Fill in the gaps with time adverbs or expressions from the list below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ago</th>
<th>how long</th>
<th>for</th>
<th>how long ago</th>
<th>ever</th>
<th>already</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>so far</td>
<td>just</td>
<td>since (x2)</td>
<td>yet</td>
<td>just now</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. They got married a month **ago**.
2. He hasn’t called us **yet**.
3. I’ve had this car **for** a year.
4. Tim isn’t here. He’s **just** gone out.
5. She’s typed three letters **since** (x2).
6. Has Camila **ever** lied to you?
7. **How long ago** have you been in Rome?
8. I’ve studied Maths **since** (x2) 2006.
9. I’ve **already** been to that new restaurant. It’s really nice.
10. **Just now** did he move house?
11. The boss came **since** (x2).
12. Peter has been here **5 o’clock**.

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

A: Hi, Sarah. I **haven’t seen** (not/see) you for a long time. Where

B: I **have been** (you/be)?

A: Wow! How **is** (be) it?

B: Very nice! I **have been** (stay) in Beijing and **taught** (teach) eight-year-old children.

A: How **do you find** (you/find) teaching them?

B: Great! The children **learn** (learn) very quickly. What **are** (be) they up to?

A: Nothing as interesting as that! I **have finished** (just/finish) my exams.

B: That’s good. Do you have any plans for the summer?

A: Yes, I **have bought** (buy) a ticket to Italy. I’m planning to stay with my cousin, Sabrina, for a month.

B: That’s great! Sabrina is a lot of fun. I’m sure you’ll have a great time. Don’t forget to send me a postcard.

A: Okay! Take care. Speak to you when I get back.
15) In pairs, act out dialogues as in the example:

A: Have you ever been to the USA?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Where did you go?
B: I went to New York.

16) Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

1 A: Last night I (see) the latest James Bond film.
B: Oh, I (already see) it twice.

2 A: Do you know that Mrs Jones (work) here for sixteen years?
B: I thought she (start) working here ten years ago.

3 A: (you ever meet) anyone famous?
B: Yes, last summer I (sit) next to Brad Pitt on a plane to LA.

4 A: How long ago (you start) painting?
B: Ten years ago. I (recently complete) a painting that the National Gallery (ask) me to do a year ago.

17) Write sentences about yourself. Use: last weekend, since, for, yesterday, never, on Thursday.

1 I went camping last weekend.

2

3

4

5

6
Past Simple – Present Perfect

18 Circle the mistake (A or B), then correct it.

1 Frank has done his homework and then listened to music.  
(A) B

2 The children have put away their toys but they didn't make their beds yet.  
(A) B

3 Jim learned a lot since he started the language course.  
(A) B

4 Fatima has finished her lunch and then she went out to play.  
(A) B

5 They haven't seen each other since September when they have met  
(A) B

6 Ryan has bought a new MP3 player yesterday but I haven't seen it yet.  
(A) B

7 The hockey player hit his head on Friday and he was in hospital since then.  
(A) B

19 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

Dear Tina,

Hi! How are you? I'm having such a great time here in Singapore. The city is so clean and the people are very kind and helpful!

We 1) have been (be) here for three days now and we 2) do (do) something different each day. On Monday, we 3) go (go) to the shops in Singapore's Chinatown. I 4) buy (buy) souvenirs for my friends and some CDs for me. On Tuesday, we 5) go (go) on a riverboat tour on the Singapore River. It 6) be (be) fantastic!

Yesterday, we 7) visit (visit) Singapore Botanic Gardens. We 8) see (see) many beautiful, exotic flowers and plants.

There are still a couple of things we 9) not do (not/do) yet. We 10) not visit (not/visit) the Jurong Bird Park yet and we 11) not go (not/go) to the Singapore Zoo. We're going there tomorrow. I can't wait to see the white Bengal tigers!

Singapore is a beautiful city! I 12) already (already/take) so many lovely photographs and I can't wait for you to see them when I get back.

See you next week.

Lots of love,

May
Speaking Activity

(Asking about experiences)

In pairs, ask and answer questions using the ideas below as in the example:

- ride a camel
- fly in a helicopter
- sleep in a tent
- go scuba diving
- win a competition
- see a famous person
- be on TV
- try sushi
- cook pasta

A: Have you ever ridden a camel?
B: No, I haven't. Have you?
A: Last summer, etc.

Writing Activity

Imagine you are in Disneyland. Complete the postcard below telling your English pen friend about your experiences. Use the phrases in the list.

- ride on roller coaster
- go on big wheel
- buy souvenirs
- visit haunted house
- meet Mickey Mouse / shake his hand

Dear ........................................ ,

I'm great! I'm having lots of fun with my family here in Disneyland. We've been here since Monday and so far we've done a lot of things.

We ........................................

Yesterday, I ........................................

It was very exciting!
There are still a couple of things we haven't done yet. We ........................................ and ........................................

But it's only Thursday and there is still plenty of time.

Well, that's all for now.
Hi Isabel,

I’m in the beautiful city of Oxford. I 1) am studying (study) German and Russian at the university here. I 2) find (s) both languages interesting but German 3) be (be) more difficult. All the other students on the course 4) meet (m) once a week to discuss the lectures. This week, we 6) go (g) to the theatre in London to see a play. I 7) stay (st) on the campus for the moment but a few of us 8) look (l) for a house to share. The food in the halls 9) have (h) lunch at a restaurant nearby. All the other students on the course 4) feel (f) the same way, too. We 5) meet (m) once a week to discuss the lectures. I hope to hear from you soon.

Take care,

Bill

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

1 A: When did you move (you/m) house, David?
B: Three days ago but I 10) not/unpack (n) yet.

2 A: Do you like Chinese food?
B: Actually, I 9) never/try (n) it.

3 A: I 11) just/finish (j) my essay.
B: Really? I 12) write (w) mine yesterday evening.

3 Fill in: has / have been in / to, has / have gone to.

1 A: Have you ever been to France?
B: No, I haven’t but I’d like to go one day.

2 A: I’m afraid Sue and Pam can’t come with us. They want to visit their grandmother.
B: She 13) hospital for a long time, hasn’t she?

3 A: How long has Mexico?
B: For nearly three years.

4 A: Do you know where Mum is?
B: I think she 14) the post office to get some stamps.
4 Fill in: yet, already, just, ago, yesterday, since, for, always, ever, how long or so far.

1 Is it really a year ........... since ........ we last went on holiday?

2 I have .................. finished my homework. I finished it two minutes ago.

3 Paul and Layla have visited three art galleries .................

4 Shakespeare was born over four hundred years .................

5 We have .................. been to Canada so we are going to the USA this summer.

6 Jane has worked at this company ...................... six years.

7 .................. have you known Petra and Charlie?

8 Olga woke up at 10 o’clock ..............

9 He hasn’t telephoned me ..............

10 I have ...................... wanted to travel abroad.

11 Have you .................. been to Disneyland?

5 Choose the correct item.

1 What are you cooking? It ........ very nice!
   A is smelling  B smells  C smelt

2 The stars ........ at night.
   A are shining  B shines  C shine

3 A: Do you play basketball at weekends?
   B: Yes, I ........ do.
   A never  B often  C seldom

4 ........ you go to the party yesterday?
   A Did  B Do  C Does

5 The next show ........ at 8:30 pm.
   A starting  B starts  C start

6 We left the concert hall three hours ........
   A before  B last  C ago

7 Have you ever ........ to Egypt?
   A be  B been  C gone

8 George ........ a bath at the moment.
   A is having  B has  C have

9 I ........ of buying a new car.
   A think  B am thinking  C thinks

10 The Sun ........ in the east.
    A is rising  B rise  C rises

11 Tina is happy because she ........ her exams.
    A passes  B has passed  C have passed

12 This apple pie ........ delicious!
    A taste  B tastes  C is tasting

13 A: Do you listen to the radio?
    B: Yes, I ........ do.
    A never  B seldom  C sometimes

14 Tommy usually ........ his homework after lunch.
    A do  B does  C doing

15 How long ........ you lived here?
    A are  B were  C have

16 Did you ........ Madame Tussauds while in London?
    A visiting  B visits  C visit
6 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 never / he / his wife's birthday / forgets
   He never forgets his wife's birthday.

2 usually / she / wake up / early / doesn't

3 always / he / has / to travel abroad / wanted

4 rarely / he / at night / goes out

5 can't / always / you / want / get / what / you

6 beat / James / never / at tennis / can / I

7 Listen and tick (√) the correct box.

0 What is Tony doing now?
   A ☐  B ☐  C √

1 What time does the bus arrive?
   A ☐  B ☐  C ☐

2 What has the boy ordered?
   A ☐  B ☐  C ☐

3 What did Adam buy?
   A ☐  B ☐  C ☐

4 What was the weather like?
   A ☐  B ☐  C ☐

5 What pets has Daniel got?
   A ☐  B ☐  C ☐
Adjectives describe nouns. Adjectives have the same form in both singular and plural number. They normally come before nouns and after the verb ‘to be’. She’s got three lovely children. That car is fast. (What kind of car is it? A fast one.)

Adverbs describe verbs. They can describe how (adverbs of manner), where (adverbs of place), when (adverbs of time) or how often (adverbs of frequency) something happens. He drives carefully. (How does he drive? Carefully.)

We usually form an adverb by adding -ly to an adjective. slow-slowly

Some adverbs are the same as their adjectives: fast, early, daily, late, monthly. He runs fast. He is a fast runner.

Some adverbs are irregular.
good - well He’s a good singer. He sings well.

Write the correct adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-ly</th>
<th>-le → -ly</th>
<th>consonant + y → -ily</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wide</td>
<td>widely</td>
<td>possible</td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calm</td>
<td>simple</td>
<td></td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
<td>terrible</td>
<td></td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

2 **Put the words from the list below into the correct column.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
<th>Adjectives &amp; Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>early</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angrily</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quietly</td>
<td>carelessly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Order of Adjectives

1. **Opinion adjectives** (bad, good, etc.) go before **fact adjectives** (old, red, etc.).
   - She bought a **beautiful red** dress.

2. **When there are two or more fact adjectives**, they go in the following order:
   - size  | age  | shape  | colour  | origin  | material | noun  |
   - This is a **large old rectangular brown French wooden** bed.
Hi Susan!

How was your birthday? Mine was great! We had a fancy dress party this year and I invited all my close friends. I wore a funny orange clown suit and (green/curly) hair. Everyone laughed as I walked around the room with my red/plastic/huge shoes.

All my friends looked great too! My best friend Diane amazed us all with her fairy costume. She wore silver/shiny wings and carried a (long/plastic) wand. The party was a lot of fun. We listened to new/cool CDs and ate lovely desserts. Mum made tasty/crunchy toffee apples and traditional/delicious fairy cakes. We ended the night with a best costume contest and, to my surprise, I won!

I will send you some photos very soon.

Take care,
Megan
Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

Order of Adverbs

- **Adverbs of frequency** (often, usually, etc.) go after auxiliary verbs but before main verbs. She is never late. He never comes late.
- When there are more than two adverbs they go in the following order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>manner</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lazily</td>
<td>by the pool</td>
<td>all day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- When there is a verb of movement, then the order is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>place</th>
<th>manner</th>
<th>time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to Moscow</td>
<td>by plane</td>
<td>this morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underline the correct word, adjective or adverb.

1. The children played **quiet / quietly**.
2. It was raining **heavy / heavily** yesterday.
3. She gave it a **careful / carefully** look.
4. She speaks **perfect / perfectly** German.
5. Have you seen Rebecca **recent / recently**?
6. He’s a **slow / slowly** runner.
7. She sings **good / well**.
8. She bought a **nice / nicely** dress.

Use the correct adjectives and adverbs to complete the exchanges.

**delicious** **fancy** **interesting**

A: What did you do last night, Ben?
B: Nothing special. I just watched an **interesting** documentary on TV. What about you?
A: I met a friend from school and we went to a **restaurant**. The food was really **hard**.

**hard** **last** **well**

A: How did you do in the race yesterday?
B: Not very **well**. Although I **tried** hard, I came in **hard**.
A: Cheer up. What matters is that you did your best.

**confusing** **really** **hard**

A: Did you finish your Maths homework, Camila?
B: Yes, Dad but it was **difficult**. I had a **time understanding** all the formulas.
A: I know. Some of them can be **hard**. Anyway, next time you have problems, just ask.
Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

1. he / went / in the morning / to school / by bicycle.  
   He went to school by bicycle in the morning.

2. at breakfast / I / drink milk / always

3. goes to work / by bus / never / Diego

4. at school / yesterday / hard / I worked

5. his books / often / forgets / Tom

6. home / last night / they went / on foot

7. for an hour / in the queue / patiently / he waited

8. he goes / often / abroad / on business

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

What is redder than a tomato, louder than a roaring lion and blows off more steam than a kettle?

I haven't the slightest idea.

Frank! Clean up your room!!

Easy, my mum.

### Comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives of:</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one syllable</td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>taller (than)</td>
<td>the tallest (of/in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two syllables ending in -er, -ly, -y, -w</td>
<td>happy friendly</td>
<td>happier (than) friendlier (than)</td>
<td>the happiest (of/in) the friendliest (of/in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two or more syllables</td>
<td>modern beautiful</td>
<td>more modern (than) more beautiful (than)</td>
<td>the most modern (of/in) the most beautiful (of/in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Spelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives ending in:</th>
<th>one stressed vowel between two consonants – double the consonant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-e → -r / -st</td>
<td>-y → -ier / -iest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large – larger – largest</td>
<td>heavy – heavier – heaviest big – bigger – biggest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

#### Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>smaller</td>
<td>the smallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td>better</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>higher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>more helpful</td>
<td>the fastest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Now complete the sentences with adjectives from the table.

1. I can’t reach the vase. Why did Dad put it on the highest shelf?
2. This is the essay I’ve ever written.
3. Steve’s voice is than Tim’s.
4. Judy is than Ben. After all she’s a straight-A student.
5. Asia is than Africa.
6. The cheetah is the animal in the world.

### Comparisons of Adverbs

- **Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative**
- **fast** | **faster** | **the fastest**
- **early** | **earlier** | **the earliest**
- **often** | **more often** | **the most often**
- **clearly** | **more clearly** | **the most clearly**

### Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good / well</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad / badly</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many / a lot of</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>further / farther</td>
<td>furthest / farthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### a) further / farther (adv) = longer (in distance)
- His house is further / farther away from the bus stop than mine.

#### b) very + positive degree
- much + comparative degree
- It’s very cold today.
- It’s much colder today than yesterday.
Use the adverbs in the list in the correct form to complete the sentences. Add any necessary words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fast</th>
<th>formally</th>
<th>early</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>wonderfully</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This is the most wonderfully written book I've ever read.
2. David cooks neatly to his wife.
3. Sam drives carefully all my friends.
4. He always pays attention to the road signs.
5. Susan is beautifully dressed Joanna.
6. Klaus ran quickly and won the race.

Write comparatives or superlatives and then answer the questions. Check your answers.

**Quiz**

1. Which is the hottest planet in the solar system?
   a) Venus   b) Jupiter

2. Is the Sahara Desert smaller than the Kalahari Desert?
   a) yes   b) no

3. Can an eagle see better than a human?
   a) yes   b) no

4. Which is the longest wall in the world?
   a) the Wall of Dubrovnik   b) the Great Wall of China

5. Is Mount Everest taller than Mount Kilimanjaro?
   a) yes   b) no

6. Which is the tallest building in the world?
   a) Taipei 101 Tower   b) Burj Dubai Tower

7. Does the blue whale make a louder sound than the dolphin?
   a) yes   b) no

8. Which animal runs faster than the leopard?
   a) the cheetah   b) the lion
Dear Robert,

I’m writing to tell you about our new house. It’s lovely! It’s a) the nicest (nice) house I have ever seen. It’s much b) bigger than our last one but also c) more expensive. The house looks very modern. There are many rooms with large windows and wooden floors.

I finally have a room that I don’t have to share with my d) younger brother. My bedroom is on the second floor and I have a great view. e) The good thing about this house is that it has a lovely garden. There are lots of flowers and trees around which make the place much f) more colourful.

The new house is in a peaceful area. It’s actually g) the quietest area I’ve ever lived in. The neighbours are also very kind. Can you believe they organised a party for us? They are definitely h) the friendliest people I have ever met.

Well, that’s all my news. I hope you’ll visit me soon. I can’t wait to show you the new place.

Yours,
Chris

13 Use What’s or Who’s and the adjectives in brackets in the superlative to complete the questions. Then ask and answer in pairs.

1. What’s the most exciting (exciting) sport to play? I think it’s football.

2. Who’s the funniest (funny) comedian in the world?

3. What’s the best (good) programme on TV?

4. Who’s the most popular (popular) singer in your country?

5. What’s the most difficult (difficult) language in the world?
### Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons

#### Types of Comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 as ... (positive) ... as</td>
<td>Paul is as heavy as Tom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not so / as ... (positive) ... as</td>
<td>Jane is not so / as tall as Mary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 less ... (positive) ... than</td>
<td>Betty is less hard-working than Kate but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the least ... (positive) ... of / in</td>
<td>Jean is the least hard-working of all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 the + comparative ... , the + comparative</td>
<td>The harder you work, the more money you earn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Use the adjectives to write comparisons as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective bus</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>An elephant is heavier than a tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>An elephant is less dangerous than a tiger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fierce</td>
<td>A tiger is fiercer than an elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>An elephant isn't as fast as a tiger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective bus</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>A car is more expensive than a bicycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>A bicycle is cheaper than a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>A car isn't as slow as a bicycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>A bicycle is more comfortable than a car.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective bus</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>A dog is friendlier than a cat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>A cat is quieter than a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>A dog is more intelligent than a cat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>playful</td>
<td>A cat isn't as playful as a dog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15 Put the adjectives / adverbs in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

1 A: I like Geometry more than Algebra. What about you?
   B: Actually, I find Algebra much ........................................ (interesting).

2 A: What did you think of the Chemistry exam, Peter?
   B: Well, it was ........................................ (difficult) exam we’ve had so far.

3 A: Were the tickets for the concert expensive?
   B: No, I got seats in the back row. They were ....................... (cheap) I could find.

4 A: Your work isn’t very good, Elisha. I’m sure you can do ............... (well).
   B: I promise I’ll try ........................................ (hard).

5 A: Thank you for your help.
   B: My pleasure. For ....................................... (far) information, contact the school.

6 A: Do you prefer the brown jacket?
   B: Yes, but it is much ........................................ (expensive) the grey one.

7 A: We can’t hear you. Could you speak ................................ (loudly), please?
   B: Yes, of course.

16 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form.
Which of the sentences 1–6 don’t you agree with? Correct them.

1 Comics are ........................................ (interesting) fairy tales.
2 Burgers are ........................................ (tasty) tacos.
3 Skating is ........................................ (difficult) cycling.
4 Rock climbing is as ........................................ (dangerous) surfing.
5 Football is ........................................ (popular) basketball.
6 Sailing is ........................................ (relaxing) golf.

17 Complete the sentences using the + comparative as in the example:

1 The wind blew hard. The kite flew high in the sky.
   .................. the wind blew, .................. the kite flew.

2 It got dark. I became frightened.
   .................. it got, .................. I became.

3 We worked hard. We became very successful.
   .................. we worked, .................. we became.

4 The boys got noisy. Their father became angry.
   .................. the boys got, .................. their father became.
Too – Enough

Too comes before adjectives. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.

- **too + adjective + to-infinitive**
  The tea is **too hot to drink**. (It's so hot that we can't drink it.)

**Enough** comes before nouns but after adjectives. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as wanted or needed.

- **adjective + enough**
  - enough + noun
  Her house is **big enough** to have a party.
  (She can have a party at her house.)
  They have **enough money to go** on holiday this summer.
  (They can go on holiday.)

- **not ... enough + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
  She is **not strong enough to carry** her bike.
  (She can't carry her bike.)

- **too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive** (negative meaning)
  This ring is **too expensive for me to buy**. (The ring is very expensive, I can't buy it.)

Too much – Too many – Not enough

There's **too much traffic today.** (Uncountable)
There are **too many cars in the streets.** (Countable)

There isn't **enough butter left.** (Uncountable)
There aren't **enough chairs.** (Countable)

18 Complete the sentences with too or enough.

1. You can't borrow my car. You aren't old **too**** enough** to drive.
2. I'm sorry Tim but I can't meet you this week. I'm **too**** busy.**
3. Can you help me with these boxes? I'm not strong ***too**** strong to lift them.***
4. I haven’t got ***too**** money. Can you lend me some?***
5. I'm ***too**** tired to go to the gym this evening.
6. Let me help you. You aren't tall ***too**** to reach the top shelf.
7. This video game is ***too**** expensive for me to buy.
8. There aren’t ***too**** parks in the city for children to play.
Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

Complete the responses using too or enough.

1 A: Can you walk to the restaurant? (close)
   B: Yes, it is close enough.

2 A: Can Wendy do these exercises? (difficult)
   B: No, they’re too difficult.

3 A: Can we buy this sofa? (cheap)
   B: Yes.

4 A: Can baby Annie walk yet? (young)
   B: No.

5 A: Can she carry this suitcase? (light)
   B: Yes.

6 A: Can Mario come out to play? (busy)
   B: No.

Circle the correct word.

1 Don’t spend too much / many time watching TV. You haven’t finished your essay yet.

2 I haven’t got enough / much eggs to make a cake.

3 You’ve spent too many / much money on these clothes.

Complete the exchanges with too much or too many.

1 A: Can you see Sarah?
   B: No, there are too many people in front of me.

2 A: Please don’t make noise. I’m trying to study.
   B: Okay, we promise to keep it down.

3 A: Did you pass your Science quiz?
   B: I don’t think so. I made silly mistakes.

4 A: Are you coming out later?
   B: No, sorry. I have homework to do.

Compare

Play in teams. Use the adjectives and nouns to make sentences using the comparative form.

- cars / bicycles, football / tennis, burgers / vegetables, cats / dogs
- fast, friendly, entertaining, healthy, loyal, noisy, boring, tasty, dangerous, expensive, comfortable, popular

Team A S1: Cars are faster than bicycles.
Team B S1: Cats are less friendly than dogs, etc.
Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

Speaking Activity
(Making comparisons)

Use the adjectives in the list to compare the means of transport in the pictures.

- comfortable • fast • cheap • dangerous • expensive • slow
- safe • relaxing

A: Which is more comfortable, a plane or a bus?
B: A plane is more comfortable than a bus.
A: And which is the most comfortable?
B: A train is the most comfortable of all, etc.

Writing Activity

How do you like to travel: by train or by bus? Write a short paragraph. Use the adjectives from the Speaking Activity.

I like travelling by .................................................. because .................................................. and it isn’t as .................................................. as .................................................. is too ..................................................
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

There's going to be a terrible snowstorm. You'll have to stay the night.

Good idea. They will probably be worried if you don't phone them.

In that case I'll phone my parents.

Oh no! It's not that! I'm going to ask them to bring me my nightclothes.

We use will and be going to to talk about the future.

**Will** is used:
- to talk about things we are not sure about or we haven't decided yet.
  I'll probably buy a new bike. (I'm not sure yet.)
- to express hopes, fears, threats, on-the-spot decisions, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, comments, etc. especially with: expect, hope, believe, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I think, probably, etc.
  I'm hungry. I'll make a sandwich. (on-the-spot decision)
- to make a prediction based on what we think or imagine.
  I think you will pass the test.
  She will probably phone later.
- to talk about actions which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.
  He will be twelve next year.

**Be going to** is used:
- to talk about things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future.
  I'm going to buy a new bike. (I've decided it.)
- to express intentions and plans.
  Now that I've got the money, I'm going to buy a new dress. (intention)
  I'm going to get some more training so I can get a better job. (plan)
- when we can see (evidence) that something is going to happen.
  Watch out! We're going to have an accident.
  (We can see a car coming.)
  It's going to rain. (We can see dark clouds in the sky.)

**Time expressions used with will – be going to**

tomorrow, tonight, next week / month / year, in two days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week / month, etc.
‘Will’ – ‘Be going to’ – Future Continuous

1. Read the sentences below and mark them as a, b, c, d or e according to what they express.

1) I'm hungry. I'll make myself a sandwich.                  c...
2) Don't worry. I won't tell anybody.                        ...
3) Stop talking or I'll send you out.                       ...
4) Annie will be three years old next month.               ...
5) I think it will rain today.                              ...
6) This dress is beautiful. I'll buy it.                   ...
7) We'll probably be home before dinner.                   ...
8) I promise I'll be on time.                               ...

   a prediction based on what we think or imagine
   b promise
   c on-the-spot decision
   d threat
   e action which will happen in the future and we cannot control

2. Complete the sentences.

won't let      'll take      'll close      'll be      won't pass      'll catch

1) It's cold. I _______ close the window.               close
2) His teacher thinks he _______________ a great pianist one day.  be
3) Do your homework or I _______________ you go out.      be
4) I'm afraid she _______________ her exams.             be
5) Put on your coat or you _______________ a cold.       be
6) This shirt is nice. I _______________ it.             be

3. Answer the questions about yourself using I hope, I think, I believe, I expect, perhaps or probably as in the example:

1) Where will you go at the weekend?
   I'll probably go skiing in the mountains.

2) What will you buy your best friend for his/her birthday?

3) Where will you be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon?

4) Who will you ask if you need help studying for exams?

5) Where will you spend your holidays?
‘Will’ – ‘Be going to’ – Future Continuous

Will

*Will* is used to express predictions, warnings, offers, promises, threats, requests, suggestions, on-the-spot decisions, opinions, hopes and fears (especially with words such as: think, expect, suppose, hope, believe, know and probably).

I expect she will come early. (prediction)

Shall

*Shall* is used with *I* or *We* in questions, suggestions and offers.

Shall we go by train? (suggestion)

Shall I help you with your bags? (offer)

Fill in: *will, won’t* or *shall*.

Larry: 1) **Shall** we go for a picnic tomorrow?

Sue: Yes. That’s a good idea. I 2) **make some sandwiches.**

Larry: OK. And I 3) **bring some lemonade.**

Sue: 4) **I buy some cheese?**

Larry: I don’t really like cheese.

Sue: I 5) **buy any then.** I 6) **bring some fruit instead.**

Larry: I think it 7) **be sunny tomorrow so I 8) probably wear my shorts. I 9) take a pullover.**

Sue: Well, I think I 10) **take mine. It is still cold in the mornings.**

What is going to happen? Use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- play tennis
- watch a film
- make a cake
- wash the dishes
- win the race
- take the bus

1 They **are going to** watch a film.

2 She

3 They

4 Bob

5 They

6 Emma
Mrs Potter is the new music teacher at Braxton Academy. Look at the ideas and say what she is going to do as in the example:

- offer new courses like Electronic Music and Songwriting
- invite musicians to play for her students
- take the students to see the London Symphony Orchestra
- organise a concert at the end of the school year

Use the words to make questions and then answer them.

1. are / going / to / what / you / next / do / Sunday?
   • What are you going to do next Sunday?
   • I'm going to visit my grandparents.

2. going / buy / you / to / for / what / your / birthday / best friend's / are?
   • Are you going to buy anything for your friend's birthday?
   • Yes, I'm planning to buy a new music CD.

3. learn / are / a / going / language / new / you / to / year / next?
   • Are you going to learn a new language next year?
   • Yes, I'm thinking of learning Spanish.

4. are / abroad / you / this / travel / summer / to / going?
   • Are you going to travel abroad this summer?
   • Yes, I'm planning to visit France.

Note:
- We use the Present Continuous rather than 'be going to' for things which are definitely arranged to happen in the future.
  They're having a party next week. (It's all arranged. The invitations have already been sent.)
  They're going to have a party in two weeks. (They've decided but it hasn't been arranged yet.)
- We use the Present Simple for timetables, programmes, etc.
  Our plane leaves at 10:30 am.
- We do not use the Future tense after the words while, before, until, as soon as, if (conditional) and when (time conjunction). However, we can use when + will, if when is a question word. Call me when you arrive. BUT When will you be ready?
- With the verbs go and come we often use the Present Continuous rather than 'be going to'. I'm going out tonight. RATHER THAN I'm going to go out tonight.
‘Will’ – ‘Be going to’ – Future Continuous

8 Fill in the present continuous or be going to, then identify the speech situations.

fixed arrangement – something already decided

1 fixed arrangement.

She is getting married. (get/married) this afternoon.

They ..................... (get/married) in June.

He ..................... (fly) to New York in an hour.

4 ...................... 5 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 ..................... .

He ..................... .

She (travel) to New York.

She ..................... .

(see) the dentist tomorrow.

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

1 We will leave (leave) as soon as the taxi arrives (arrive).

2 He ..................... (phone) us before he ..................... (leave) home.

3 She ..................... (stay) at home until she ..................... (feel) better.

4 “When ..................... (you/visit) them?” “Probably next week.”

5 When Corey ..................... (finish) school, he ..................... (go) to university.

6 I ..................... (send) you a postcard as soon as I ..................... (get) to Brazil.

7 When ..................... (she/be) back?

8 If you ..................... (see) Betty, tell her about the party.
"Will" – 'Be going to' – Future Continuous

10 Fill in: shall, will or be going to.

1 A: What do you want for lunch?
B: I think I will have chicken and some salad.

2 A: Josh has come back from England.
B: I know. I will see him later today.

3 A: Costas and I will get married in April.
B: Really? Congratulations!

4 A: will we meet on Sunday?
B: Sorry, but I will visit my aunt. She is expecting me.

5 A: Is Dave coming to the party?
B: Yes, but he probably will be late.

6 A: Have you decided where to go on holiday?
B: Yes, I will travel around Europe.

11 Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with the verbs from the list in the present continuous, the future simple (will), the present simple or be going to.

- eat - buy - have - start - see - be

1 "I hope I will be on time for the meeting."

2 The film will start in twenty minutes.

3 "It's lovely. I will buy it."

4 Annie will have some cake.

5 They will have a party for their 50th anniversary next Sunday.

6 "OK, Mum. I will be at home, then."
Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous, be going to or will.

Gary: What 1) **are you planning** (plan) to do after the exams? 2) .......................................................... (you/stay) in London?

Angela: No, I 3) .......................................................... (leave) this weekend. I 4) .......................................................... (visit) my brother in Wales. What about you?

Gary: I 5) .......................................................... (think) of getting a part-time job. I 6) .......................................................... (want) to buy a new electric guitar.

Angela: Oh, so 7) .......................................................... (you/be) still with your band?

Gary: Yes. In fact, we 8) .......................................................... (play) at Sam’s Place this Friday. Can you come?

Angela: Of course. My plane 9) .......................................................... (not/leave) until 8 pm on Saturday so I 10) .......................................................... (have) plenty of time to pack.

Gary: Great!

Angela: Is it OK if I 11) .......................................................... (bring) a friend?

Gary: Of course. Invite as many people as you like.

Angela: Thanks. I 12) .......................................................... (see) you there.

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous, be going to or will.

1 A: I .......................................................... (see) Jim at 8 o’clock tonight.
   B: Really? I thought he was away on a business trip.

2 A: Would you like something to drink?
   B: I .......................................................... (have) a glass of orange juice, please.

3 A: What time .......................................................... (the bus/leave)?
   B: In half an hour.

4 A: I don’t understand this exercise, Dad.
   B: OK, Peter I .......................................................... (help) you.

5 A: Have you decided what to get Jim for his birthday?
   B: Yes. I .......................................................... (buy) him a watch.

6 A: I .......................................................... (go) to the cinema. There’s a new film on. Would you like to come?
   B: What time .......................................................... (the film/start)?

7 A: Look at that car!
   B: Oh no! It .......................................................... (hit) the lamppost!

8 A: The Ting Tings .......................................................... (play) a concert at Wembley Stadium.
   B: I know. I have already bought a ticket.
### Future Continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will be working</td>
<td>I will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will I be working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will be working</td>
<td>You will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will you be working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will be working</td>
<td>He will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will he be working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She will be working</td>
<td>She will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will she be working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It will be working</td>
<td>It will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will it be working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will be working</td>
<td>We will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will we be working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will be working</td>
<td>You will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will you be working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They will be working</td>
<td>They will not (won't) be working</td>
<td>Will they be working?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Future Continuous** is used:

- **for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time.**
  
  *At 12 o'clock next Saturday, I'll be fishing with my grandson.*

- **for an action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement.**
  
  *I can give your message to Sue. I'll be seeing her later on today.*

- **when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future.**
  *(What we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans.)*

  *Will you be driving to the party tonight?*

  *Yes. Why?*
‘Will’ – ‘Be going to’ – Future Continuous

14 Look at the pictures and use the ideas to make sentences as in the example:

1 I / play / hockey / 11 o’clock / next Tuesday
   I will be playing hockey at 11 o’clock next Tuesday.

2 Next Monday, / we / fly / Disney World

3 This time next Sunday, / I / ski / with my friends

4 In a few weeks, / we / sail / in the Mediterranean

15 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the future continuous.

Matt: How about going camping this weekend?
Jeff: Sounds great! I’ll call (call) you this evening and we can talk more about it.
Matt: OK. Do you mind if I invite Henry?
Jeff: Of course not. Actually, I have a class with him later on so I’ll ask (ask) him.
Matt: Great! I’ll be home after 7:00 pm so I’ll talk (talk) to you then.
Jeff: Perfect! Just think, in two days’ time, we’ll sit (sit) by a campfire roasting marshmallows.
Matt: And we’ll tell (tell) scary stories, too! I can hardly wait!
16 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, be going to or the future continuous.

1 A: I'm too tired to do the washing-up.
   B: Don't worry! I'll do it for you.

2 A: Will you come to the party on Saturday?
   B: No, I can't. I'm going to visit my grandparents.

3 A: Is Jason home?
   B: No. I think he'll be back late tonight.

4 A: Are you excited about your trip?
   B: Absolutely! This time tomorrow, I'll fly to Jamaica.

5 A: Why is Mark dressed in a suit?
   B: Because he's going to meet Mr Rogers.

6 A: Did you tell Sophia about the party?
   B: Not yet. I'm going to see her at the meeting later on, so I'll tell her then.

7 A: How old is your son?
   B: He'll be six next month.

8 A: Are you going to use the car tomorrow? I want to go shopping.
   B: I don't know yet.

9 A: Watch out! You'll fall!
   B: Don't worry. The ladder is safe.

10 A: What can I get you, madam?
    B: I'd like half a kilo of meat, please.

11 A: What are your plans for the summer?
    B: We're going sailing in the Mediterranean.

12 A: Are you going to the library later, Nadia?
    B: Yes. Do you want me to return your books?

17 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, be going to or the future continuous.

Dear Kimberly,

I have great news! My family and I are going to spend our summer holidays in Greece! We're going to travel there by boat. We're going to stay at my aunt's house. It's near the beach. This time next month, I'm going to drink a glass of cold lemonade under the hot sun. Doesn't that sound great? I think my friend Sarah's going to come too but she isn't sure yet. Anyway, I have lots of cousins there, so I'm sure I'll have a great time. I promise I'll send you a lovely postcard when I get there.

Love,
Elena
‘Will’ – ‘Be going to’ – Future Continuous

Are you going to ...?

In teams, try to guess what the leader is going to do. Each team can ask two questions.

Leader: I’m going to the kitchen.
Team A S1: Are you going to make a sandwich? etc.

Speaking Activity

(Talking about future plans)

In pairs, discuss your plans for your summer holiday. Talk about:

• where / go
• who / go with
• where / stay
• how / get there
• how long / stay
• what / do

A: Are you doing anything on your summer holiday?
B: Yes, I’m going to a summer camp.
A: Great. Is anyone going with you?
B: I think my sister will come but she isn’t sure yet, etc.

Writing Activity

Write a letter to your English pen friend about a trip you are planning to take.

Dear ...................
How are you? I’m so excited! I’m writing to tell you about my summer holiday plans.
I .......................................................... by ..........................................................
for .......................................................... This time next month, I
and ..........................................................

Doesn’t that sound wonderful?
I think .......................................................... with me but .......................................................... yet.
Anyway, I ..........................................................
I .......................................................... to tell you all about it.

Your friend,
1. Put the adjectives in the right order.

- A red / tasty / apple
- A brown / wooden / traditional / rocking chair
- A vase / blue / glass / modern
- A young / French / beautiful / woman
- A(n) expensive / new / red / shirt
- A(n) elegant / coat / long / brown

2. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form adding any necessary words.

Tom's car is 1) more expensive than John's car (expensive) but Carol's car is
2) all (expensive). Tom’s car isn’t as 3) Carol’s car (big). Carol’s car is 4) all (big). Carol’s car is 5) all (modern). John’s car is 6) all (old). Tom’s car is 7) Carol's car (economical) but John’s car is 8) all (economical). John’s car isn’t as 9) Tom’s car (fast). It is 10) Tom’s car (slow). Carol’s car is 11) all (fast) but it is 12) all (economical).
3 Rewrite the sentences using too and enough.

1 Bill plays the violin very well. He can win the competition.

2 Rania is tired. She can’t continue working.

3 They have money. They can buy the house.

4 It’s very late. We can’t play outside.

5 Stella is short. She can’t be a model.

6 Pierre is tall. He can reach the top shelf.

7 We aren’t going to the party yet. It’s early.

8 I have five eggs. I can make a cake.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous or will.

John: Hello, Gary. Where are you going? (you/go)?

Gary: To the sports centre. I’ve got football practice. Our team (go) to France next week.

John: Oh, that’s great! How (you/get) there?

Gary: We (travel) by ferry. It (leave) at 5 o’clock on Wednesday morning.

John: How long (you/stay) in France?

Gary: For about a week. We (have) four games to play. The first one (start) at 3 o’clock on Wednesday afternoon and the last one (finish) at 5 o’clock the following Tuesday.

John: Do you think you will (win)?

Gary: Of course. Well, I have to go now. The coach (get) angry if I’m late for training. I (tell) you all about it when I (get) back.
5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous, will, be going to or the future continuous.

1 A: I'm going to the gym this afternoon.
   B: Well, while you are there, I (go) shopping.

2 A: (you/do) anything special tonight?
   B: I (see) Roger. Would you like to come?

3 A: Look at the sky! It (rain).
   B: I (take) an umbrella with me.

4 A: Lisa, I'm so happy! I got the job!
   B: Wonderful! I (tell) Mum and Dad the good news.

5 A: Are you nervous about the interview, Larry?
   B: Yes. This time tomorrow, I (talk) to the company director.

6 A: Where are you going?
   B: I (get) some vegetables from the supermarket.

7 A: As soon as Mark (come) back, tell him to call me.
   B: OK, John.

8 A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?
   B: Oh, yes. This time next week, I (swim) in the sea.

6 Listen to Wendy telling Eric why he won't be able to have a party next Saturday. What are their friends planning to do? For questions 1–5, write a letter (A–H) next to each person. You will hear the conversation twice.
Present Perfect Continuous

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Have you been fighting again? You've lost your front teeth.

No, I haven't lost them, Mum. They're in my pocket!

Form: has / has been + verb -ing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been working</td>
<td>Have I been working?</td>
<td>I have not been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have been working</td>
<td>Have you been working?</td>
<td>You have not been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has been working</td>
<td>Has he been working?</td>
<td>He has not been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has been working</td>
<td>Has she been working?</td>
<td>She has not been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has been working</td>
<td>Has it been working?</td>
<td>It has not been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have been working</td>
<td>Have we been working?</td>
<td>We have not been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have been working</td>
<td>Have you been working?</td>
<td>You have not been working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have been working</td>
<td>Have they been working?</td>
<td>They have not been working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short form          Negative-Interrogative          Short form
I've been working ... Haven't you been working? ... I haven't been working ...

1 Fill in the present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1 He has been playing football with his friends all afternoon.
2 They have been watching a comedy for over an hour.
3 Annie has been doing her homework since 10 o'clock this morning.
4 How long have you been (he/work) as a doctor?
5 The children have been studying (study) since breakfast.
6 We have been thinking (think) of buying a house since last year.
7 How long have you been (you/feel) ill?
8 Chris has been trying (try) to fix the motorbike since Tuesday.
Present Perfect Continuous is used:

- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.
- for past actions of certain duration which have visible results or effects, in the present.
- to express irritation, anger, annoyance, explanation or criticism.
- to put emphasis on duration, usually with for, since or how long.

Bob is very tired. He has been working all day long.

Who has been reading my business papers? (showing anger)

They have been making biscuits since 11 o'clock. (They're still making biscuits.)

They have made a lot of biscuits. (The biscuits are on the plate, so the action has finished.)

- for actions which happened at an unstated time.
- to express personal experiences or changes which have happened.
- to put emphasis on number.

James has bought a new car.

I've lost a lot of weight.

I've only typed three letters since 9 o'clock.

Note

With the verbs live, feel and work we can use either Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous with no difference in meaning.

I've been living in London for a year.
or I've lived in London for a year.

Non-continuous verbs are not used in Present Perfect Continuous (know, believe, see, like, love, taste, understand, want, etc.)

I've known her since 2002.
(NOT: I've been knowing her since 2002.)

Time adverbs used with Present Perfect Continuous:

for, since, how long

Time adverbs and expressions used with Present Perfect:

just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, recently, today, this week / month / year, once, etc.
Identify the speech situations, then complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>recently completed action</th>
<th>anger or annoyance</th>
<th>personal experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unstated time</td>
<td>emphasis on duration</td>
<td>visible results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ..........................</td>
<td>2 ..........................</td>
<td>3 ..........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visible results</td>
<td>(just/win) the race.</td>
<td>(you/read) my emails again?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has been painting</td>
<td>(paint) his room.</td>
<td>since morning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He has been painting.
(paint) his room.

She
(just/win) the race.

(you/read) my emails again?

They
(plant) trees

They
(buy) a pet dog.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

- A: My back hurts.
  B: That's because you 1) have been working (work) all day.
  A: I know. But at least I 2) (finish) with the gardening.

- A: You look tired. What 3) (you/do)?
  B: 4) (play) tennis with Evita.
  A: Oh yes. I 5) (see) her play before. She's good, isn't she?
  B: Yes, she is. She 6) (beat) me five times since the start of summer.
Present Perfect Continuous

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

Pam: What are you doing, Ben?
Ben: 1) I’ve been looking through (look through) my old toy box all morning. It brings back lots of memories.

Look, 2) (find) my old train set!

Pam: You 3) (play) with those trains for over an hour. I 4) (watch) you.

Ben: They’re great! I 5) (not/have) so much fun for years. Look at this one!

Pam: Yes, Ben – it’s a very nice train. But 6) (you/see) the time?
Ben: No... Why?
Pam: It’s 10:30 am. Your boss 7) (just/phone) from the office.
Ben: What for?
Pam: He 8) (wait) for you all morning. You have an important meeting.
Ben: Oh no! I lost track of time!

5 Write one word for each space.

Dear Jessica,

How 1) ....are .... things? I’m sorry that I haven’t sent you an email but I’ve been really busy lately.

For the last two days, I have 2) ....organising a surprise party for my best friend, Sally. I have 3) ....decorated the house with balloons and coloured lights.

I still have so many things to do but luckily, Sophie and Pat have been helping with the preparations.

So far, Sophie 4) ....invited all our friends 5) ....Pat has bought Sally’s present but we haven’t ordered a cake or bought any snacks and soft drinks 6) ....Anyway, we’ve got plenty of time till Saturday. I’m sure everything 7) ....be fine.

8) ....have you been doing lately? Have you decided 9) ...you’ll visit us? I hope you can come during the summer holidays. I do miss you.

Write soon. I can’t wait 10) ....hear all your news.

Love,
Pamela
Present Perfect Continuous

Write sentences about yourself. Use the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

1. not play basketball for ...
   I haven't played basketball for ...
   a week

2. listen to music since ...

3. know my best friend for ...

4. live here for ...

5. not see my friends since ...

Speaking Activity

(Talking about things you have already done or haven’t done yet)

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tired – clean / house</th>
<th>Excited – plan / party</th>
<th>Dirty – work / garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make / beds (✓)</td>
<td>send / invitations (✓)</td>
<td>plant / tomatoes (✓)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean / windows (✓)</td>
<td>put up / decorations (✓)</td>
<td>cut / grass (✓)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mop / floors (✗)</td>
<td>order / cake (✗)</td>
<td>water / plants (✗)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoover / carpets (✗)</td>
<td>sort out / music to play (✗)</td>
<td>pick / flowers (✗)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: You look tired. What have you been doing?
B: I've been cleaning the house.
A: What have you done so far?
B: Well, I've made the beds and cleaned the windows but I haven't mopped the floors or hoovered the carpets yet, etc.

Writing Activity

Write a letter to your pen friend telling him/her about the party you are planning.

Dear ........................................,
How are you? I am so excited. For the last week, I ........................................ a party for ........................................... . It's going to be a big surprise!
Since yesterday, I ........................................ and ........................................... . It is a lot of work but my ........................................... me. So far, we ........................................... but we ........................................... yet.
Well, that's all for now. Write back soon.
Love,
Past Continuous — Was going to — Used to — Be/Get used to

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

How did the thief get away? Weren't you following him while he was trying to get away?

Well, I was following him when he suddenly ran into the cinema.

I was going to but I've already seen that film twice!

Why didn't you follow him into the cinema?

Past Continuous: was/were + verb -ing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was helping</td>
<td>Was I helping?</td>
<td>I wasn't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were helping</td>
<td>Were you helping?</td>
<td>You weren't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was helping</td>
<td>Was he helping?</td>
<td>He wasn't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was helping</td>
<td>Was she helping?</td>
<td>She wasn't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was helping</td>
<td>Was it helping?</td>
<td>It wasn't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were helping</td>
<td>Were we helping?</td>
<td>We weren't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were helping</td>
<td>Were you helping?</td>
<td>You weren't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were helping</td>
<td>Were they helping?</td>
<td>They weren't helping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I was not helping</th>
<th>You were not helping</th>
<th>He was not helping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She was not helping</td>
<td>It was not helping</td>
<td>We were not helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were not helping</td>
<td>They were not helping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I wasn't helping</th>
<th>You weren't helping</th>
<th>He wasn't helping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She wasn't helping</td>
<td>It wasn't helping</td>
<td>We wasn't helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You wasn't helping</td>
<td>They wasn't helping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time words used with the Past Continuous: while, when, as

The fire alarm went off at the Crown Hotel last night. Put the verbs in the past continuous to describe what each person was doing.

1 When the fire alarm went off, Mr Cook was talking (talk) on the phone.
2 A porter was carrying (carry) some luggage.
3 Miss Jones was reading (read) a magazine.
4 Two men were sitting (sit) in the reception area.
Past Continuous versus Past Simple

**Past Continuous** is used:

- for an action that was in the middle of happening at a stated time in the past.
  
  At 8 o'clock last night she was watching TV.

- for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).
  
  At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Ben was doing his homework while his dad was cooking dinner.

- for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use Past Continuous for the interrupted action and Past Simple for the action which interrupts it.
  
  Linda was watching TV when the phone rang.

- to describe the background to the events in a story.
  
  We were walking in the woods. It was raining hard ...

**Past Simple** is used:

- for an action completed at a stated time in the past.
  
  He finished his homework at 7 o'clock.

- for actions which happened one after another (sequence of actions).
  
  He slipped, fell over and hurt his ankle.

- with non-continuous verbs: appear (=seem), believe, belong, cost, feel, forget, hate, have (=possess), know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, realise, remember, see, seem, smell, sound, suppose, taste, think, understand, want, etc.
  
  Sylvia saw Alex at the party yesterday.

- for people who are no longer alive.
  
  Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays.
  (Shakespeare is dead. He won't write any more.)
Use the past continuous or the past simple and the phrases to label the pictures. Then identify the speech situations.

- action in the middle of happening
- simultaneous actions
- sequence of actions
- interrupted action
- completed action
- people who are no longer alive

1. action in the middle of happening
   - (they sleep/at 11 o'clock/yesterday evening)
   - They were sleeping at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.

2. sequence of actions
   - (wash up/feed the dog/an hour ago)

3. interrupted action
   - (last night/Mrs Smith knit/Mr Smith watch TV)

4. completed action
   - (they sunbathe/start to rain)

5. people who are no longer alive
   - (Gustave Eiffel/build/the Eiffel Tower)

6. simultaneous actions
   - (Claire/have first birthday / 2 days ago)

**Was / Were going to**

*Was going to* is used to express fixed arrangements in the past, unfulfilled plans or an action which someone intended to do in the past but didn’t do.

He got up early. **He was going to** catch the 6 o’clock train. (fixed arrangement in the past)

She **was going to** travel around Europe but she didn’t because she fell ill. (unfulfilled plan)

She **was going to** buy a new car but in the end she repaired her old one. (She intended to buy a car but she didn’t.)
Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

Write what was going to happen but didn’t.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Pair</th>
<th>Sentence 1</th>
<th>Sentence 2</th>
<th>Sentence 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catch / bus</td>
<td>She was going to catch a bus.</td>
<td>but a thief stole her bag.</td>
<td>but it started to rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have / picnic</td>
<td>Have a picnic.</td>
<td>but he was too late.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy / dress</td>
<td>Buy a dress.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous. Then say which uses of these tenses are shown in each extract.

A Heath Ledger 1) **was** (be) a very talented Australian actor who 2) **try** different kinds of roles. One of the last films he 3) **take** part in was **The Dark Knight**, where he 4) **play** the evil Joker. Sadly, he 5) **die** on January 22nd, 2008 at the age of 28.

B It 1) **happen** at 8 o’clock last night. John and his wife, Jane, 2) **sit** in their living room. They 3) **watch** TV while their daughter 4) **play** with her toys. Suddenly, the room 5) **start** to shake and two vases 6) **fall** to the ground.

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

1 A: I **was walking** (walk) home yesterday when I **ran into** (run into) Jennifer. 
B: Is she OK? I haven’t seen her for such a long time.
2 A: What **happen** to your leg?
B: I **break** it while I **ski**.
3 A: I **call** you yesterday morning but you **not/be** at home.
B: Yes, I **walk** my dog.
Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

**Used to – Be/Get Used to + noun / pronoun / -ing**

*Used to* is used to talk about past habits. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural. It forms its negative and interrogative form with *did*.

I used to cry when I was a baby.
I didn't use to sleep late.
Did you use to sleep late?

*Be/Get used to* is used to talk about habitual actions and means ‘be/get accustomed to’, ‘be in the habit of’.

I'm not used to getting up early.
They are used to cold weather.
You'll get used to her when you get to know her better.

6 Rewrite Victoria’s comments using *used to* or *didn’t use to* as in the example:

1. I don’t work long hours any more.
2. I don’t have long hair any more.
3. I have many friends now.
4. I don’t wear glasses any more.
5. I go jogging every morning now.
6. I live in the countryside now.

Victoria used to work long hours.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*, *be/get used to* and the verbs in brackets.

1. Lisa is very tired this morning. She .... isn’t used to staying up .... (not/stay up) late.
2. Don’t worry. You ........ soon .......... (wear) contact lenses.
3. He ............... (eat) a lot of chocolate when he was a child.
4. They didn’t like living near the airport but they .......... it.
5. I ............... (get up) at 6:30 am, so it doesn’t bother me.
6. Sheila lives in the city but she still .......... (not) all the noise.
Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

Last night I 1) had (have) a wonderful dream. This is what I 2) dream (dream). We 3) take (take) a trip to Hawaii. I 4) be (be) with my family and two of my friends. We 5) be (be) on a ship and we 6) travel (travel) to Honolulu. On the ship there 7) be (be) a party. We 8) sit (sit) on nice comfortable seats and we 9) drink (drink) exotic juices. Lots of people 10) dance (dance) and the music 11) play (play) loudly. We 12) have (have) a lot of fun! When the ship 13) arrive (arrive) in Honolulu, a man 14) wait (wait) to take us to our hotel. The hotel where we 15) stay (stay) was by a beach lined with palm trees. Drums 16) beat (beat) and people on the beach 17) sing (sing) and 18) dance (dance) to the music. The music 19) get (get) louder and louder until I 20) hear (hear) a ringing sound. It 21) be (be) my alarm clock! It 22) be (be) 7 o’clock and time to get up for school.

9 Circle the mistake (A or B), then correct it.

1 While we were having a picnic, it was starting to rain.
   A    B

2 Alicia was painting a picture when her mum was cooking.
   A    B

3 Laura was taking off her coat and sat down.
   A    B

4 While we were on holiday, we were spending most of our time sightseeing.
   A    B

5 Costas listened to his iPod, so he didn’t hear the doorbell ring.
   A    B
Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

Speaking Activity
(Talking about a bad experience)

Chain story: Look at the pictures. Use the phrases to say what happened to John and his friends.

- John and friends / decide to take walk in the forest
- sun / shine, birds / sing
- they / try not to panic
- they / quickly / fall to ground / not move at all
- they / enjoy walk / when / hear roar
- bear / smell / them
- as they / look around / see big bear / come towards them
- luckily / after few minutes / bear / leave
- they / feel / relieved / be / safe

S1: Last weekend John and his friends decided to take a walk in the forest, etc.

Writing Activity
Now imagine you are John. Write in your diary about the terrifying experience you had.

Dear Diary,

While on holiday, I had the worst experience of my life!

Last Saturday, my friends and I

...
1 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

1 They have bought (buy) a new house.
2 He ............ (examine) patients all day.
3 The play .......... (just/finish).
4 Mr Phillips ............... (teach) English for twenty years.
5 The baby .......... (cry) for two hours.
6 Mrs Robins .......... (clean) the house all morning.
7 He .......... (do) the shopping.
8 She .......... (just/break) the vase.

2 There was a power cut at the library yesterday evening. Look at the picture and put the verbs in the list into the past continuous to describe what each person was doing.

look study read surf make

1 Mandy was surfing the Net.
2 Mr Taylor .................. photocopied.
3 Jill ................................ for a book.
4 Sam ................................ a magazine.
5 Tony and Wendy ............
3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous. Then say which uses of these tenses are shown in each extract.

A) Lady Diana Frances Spencer 1) *married* (marry) Prince Charles in July, 1981. She 2) *is* (be) the mother of their two sons, William and Harry.

The British people 3) *love* (love) her for her kindness and beauty. Princess Diana 4) *cared* (care) a lot about the sick and the poor all over the world. Unfortunately, she 5) *died* (die) in a car accident on August 31st, 1997.

B) One cool and windy afternoon James 1) *decided* (decide) to go to the park. When he 2) *got* (get) there, a girl 3) *flew* (fly) her kite while several boys 4) *played* (play) football. The boys 5) *asked* (ask) James to play with them. Everyone 6) *enjoyed* (enjoy) themselves when suddenly dark clouds 7) *covered* (cover) the sky.

4 Fill in: used to or didn’t use to.

1 I *didn’t use to* eat vegetables but I do now.
2 He *used to* ride a motorbike but he doesn’t any more.
3 I *used to* eat a lot of sweets but I don’t any more.
4 She *used to* like dogs but she has got two now.
5 He *used to* exercise. He goes jogging every morning now.

5 Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>watch</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>drive</th>
<th>ride</th>
<th>wash</th>
<th>live</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Klaus had to get used to <em>driving</em> on the left.</td>
<td>4 Little children are used to *to bed early in the evening.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 We used to <em>live</em> in a small town but now we live in London.</td>
<td>5 Linda used to <em>drive</em> a motorbike but I think she has a car now.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Lucas used to <em>watch</em> a lot of TV. Now he prefers to listen to music.</td>
<td>6 We haven’t got a dishwasher, so we’re used to <em>wash</em> the dishes by hand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choose the correct answer.

1. We used ........ in a flat but now we live in a big house.
   A live        B to live        C living

2. I'm used ........ up very early in the morning, so it doesn't bother me.
   A to get      B getting         C to getting

3. It was difficult at first but Max is getting used ........ on the left.
   A drive      B to driving      C driving

4. Dad didn't use ........ on Saturdays but he does now.
   A work       B working         C to work

5. When Helen was little, her father used ........ her stories before going to bed.
   A tell       B to tell         C telling

6. I never got used ........ German when I lived in Germany. It was difficult for me to learn.
   A to speaking  B speaking     C speak

7. Neil isn't used ........ Chinese food.
   A to eat      B to eating      C eating

8. Tom used ........ in Rome but now he's moved back to London.
   A live        B to living      C to live

You will hear information about a history museum. Listen and complete questions 1–5. You will hear the information twice.

Jefferson History Museum

You can see:

Main Floor:
old photos of the town

Upstairs:
Left: 1 ................................ people used to use

Right: 2 ................................ clothing on display

Price of guidebook: 3 € ................................

Closing time: 4 ................................

There are staff members present to answer: 5 your ................................
Choose the correct answer.

1. We used ...... in a flat but now we live in a big house.
   A live  B to live  C living

2. I'm used ...... up very early in the morning, so it doesn't bother me.
   A to get  B getting  C to getting

3. It was difficult at first but Max is getting used ...... on the left.
   A drive  B to driving  C driving

4. Dad didn't use ...... on Saturdays but he does now.
   A work  B working  C to work

5. When Helen was little, her father used ...... her stories before going to bed.
   A tell  B to tell  C telling

6. I never got used ...... German when I lived in Germany. It was difficult for me to learn.
   A to speaking  B speaking  C speak

7. Neil isn't used ...... Chinese food.
   A to eat  B to eating  C eating

8. Tom used ...... in Rome but now he's moved back to London.
   A live  B to living  C to live

Listening

You will hear information about a history museum. Listen and complete questions 1-5. You will hear the information twice.

Jefferson History Museum

You can see:

Main Floor:
- old photos of the town

Upstairs:
- Left: 1 people used to use
- Right: 2 clothing on display

Price of guidebook: 3 €

Closing time: 4

There are staff members present to answer: 5 your
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Reflexive Pronouns are used:
after certain verbs (cut, behave, burn, enjoy, hurt, look at, teach, etc.) when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person.
I've cut myself.

Emphatic Pronouns are used:
at the end of the sentence or after the noun phrase they refer to to emphasise the noun or the fact that one person and not another performs an action.
He can fix the car (by) himself.

Note these expressions: Enjoy yourself! = Have a good time! Behave yourself! = Be good! I like being by myself. = I like being alone. She lives by herself. = She lives alone. Help yourself to tea. = Don't wait to be offered tea.
Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

Note the difference: -selves / each other

They are looking at **themselves** in the mirror. They are looking at **each other**.

1 Write sentences as in the example:

1 A: What is he doing?
   B: He .......... **is teaching** .......... **(teach)**
       .......... **himself** .......... how to play the piano.

2 A: What did she do?
   B: She ................. .......... **(hurt)**
       ................. while she was
       playing in the garden.

3 A: What are they doing?
   B: They ................. .......... **(enjoy)**
       ................. at a party.

4 A: What has he done?
   B: He ................. .......... **(bake)** some bread

5 A: What do they often do?
   B: They ................. .......... **(make)** pies

6 A: What are you doing?
   B: I ................. .......... **(paint)** this picture
### Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

#### Fill in: *myself, yourself, himself, ourselves or yourselves.*

1. Jim: Bye Mum. We’re going to Simon’s birthday party.
   Mum: OK. Enjoy *yourself* boys. And Jim, don’t eat too much cake or you’ll make *sick*. Did you get him a card?

2. Jim: Yes, we did. Actually, Mark and I made it *ourselves*. What are you and Dad going to do this afternoon, Mum?
   Mum: I’m going to buy *some new clothes* and Dad’s going to study. He’s trying to teach *Italian*. Have a good time at the party but behave *well*.

#### Fill in the appropriate reflexive pronoun or each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: Did you help Jimmy finish his homework?</th>
<th>B: No, he finished it <em>himself</em>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: What’s wrong with Tom and Henry?</td>
<td>B: They don’t get along with <em>each other</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Are you going to the park with your friends?</td>
<td>B: No, they are going by <em>each other</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: How is Dan?</td>
<td>B: I don’t know. We haven’t seen <em>for a long time</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I’m hungry. Have you got anything to eat?</td>
<td>B: There is some food in the fridge. Help <em>off</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Do you need to turn off the heater?</td>
<td>B: No, it will actually turn <em>off</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Possessive case with 's / s'

1. **singular nouns + 's (person or animal)**
   - the boy’s bag, the cat’s head
2. **regular plural nouns + '**
   - the boys’ bags
3. **irregular plural nouns not ending in s/-es + 's**
   - the children’s toys

### Possessive case with of

1. **of + name of a thing**
   - the banks of the river
2. **of + possessive case/possessive pronoun**
   - That’s a friend of Mary’s (= one of Mary’s friends).
   - I’ve got a book of yours (= one of your books).

**Note:** phrase of place + 's: at the chemist’s = at the chemist’s shop
phrase of time + 's / ': today’s paper = the paper that has come out today
two weeks’ holiday = a holiday that lasts for two weeks
Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

4 Connect the nouns using ·’s, ·’ or ... of ... .

1 bike / Mary .............................. Mary’s bike .................................................
2 news / today .......................................................... ..........................
3 top / stairs .......................................................... ..........................
4 CDs / girls .......................................................... ..........................
5 hat / Juan .......................................................... ..........................
6 books / students ................................................... ..........................

5 Rewrite the sentences using the correct possessive form.

1 Julie is at chemist shop .............................................. Julie is at the chemist’s...
2 Avril looks after her neighbour children ...........................................................
3 Helen always listens to her friends the advice ...........................................................
4 Are you going to Lucy the party? ..........................................................
5 That girl over there is a friend my ............................................................

6 Fill in the correct subject / object / possessive pronouns or adjectives.

Last year Francis and 1) his sister Caroline went on holiday to New York. Unfortunately, 2) ............... was a disaster. First of all, 3) ................. nearly missed 4) flight because 5) car broke down. Then Francis couldn’t find 6) ticket, until Caroline realised that she had both 7) ticket and 8) ............... in 9) ..................... handbag. When 10) ............... got to New York, 11) ............... couldn’t find 12) ..................... hotel. Caroline fell over and twisted 13) ankle when 14) ............... got out of the taxi. Francis tried to help 15) ............... but strained 16) back, so 17) both had to spend the rest of the week in bed. This year 18) ............... are hoping to see some of the sights of New York on 19) ..................... holiday.

Some / Any / No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>someone</td>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>no one (not anyone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>nobody (not anybody)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>things</td>
<td>something</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>nothing (not anything)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place</td>
<td>somewhere</td>
<td>anywhere</td>
<td>nowhere (not anywhere)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Fill in: some, any, no or their derivatives.

When the three bears came home, Mother Bear said, "1) Some of the soup has gone!" The little bear looked in his bowl and said, "There is 2) soup in my bowl! There isn't 3) left at all! 4) has eaten it!" Then the bears heard 5) in the bedroom. Father Bear called out, "Is there 6) there?" but 7) answered. The little girl in the bedroom woke up and looked for 8) to hide but she couldn't find 9) . Father Bear called out again, "Is there 10) there?" and the frightened girl said, "No, 11) is here!"

8 Fill in the gaps with the words given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anything</th>
<th>someone</th>
<th>nobody</th>
<th>some</th>
<th>anywhere</th>
<th>any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>something</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>I'd like to see you now. I have</td>
<td>to say to you.</td>
<td>B: Of course. Come to my office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 A: Do you like living in Switzerland?  |
| B: It's OK. But nowhere is better than LA. |
| 2 A: I went to Angela's house but there was there. |
| B: They have gone away for the weekend. |
| 3 A: Tina, I need help with this project. |
| B: Sure, what can I do for you? |
| 4 A: Have you seen Frank? |
| B: He was in Mr Smith's office two minutes ago. |

| 5 A: I'd like to see you now. I have | to say to you. |

| 6 A: Is wrong with Jimmy? He looks upset. |
| B: He had an argument with his parents. |
| 7 A: There aren't oranges left. Would you like an apple? |
| B: No, thanks. I don't like apples. |
| 8 A: Mum, there's waiting for you at the door. |
| B: Who is it? |
Both – Neither – None – All

Both refers to two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural.
Tom is rich. Laura is rich, too.
Both of them are rich. or They are both rich.

All refers to more than two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural.
John, Mary and Kevin are students. All of them are students. or They are all students.

Neither refers to two people or things. It has a negative meaning and takes a verb either in the singular or the plural.
Tom isn’t poor. Laura isn’t poor either.
Neither of them is / are poor.

None refers to more than two people or things. It has a negative meaning and takes a verb either in the singular or the plural.
John, Mary and Kevin haven’t got a car.
None of them has / have a car.

9 Use both, neither, none or all and write sentences as in the example:

1 Katy can ride a bicycle. 
Sue can ride a bicycle, too. Both of them can ride a bicycle, or They can both ride a bicycle.

2 Matias doesn’t like fish. Greg doesn’t like fish either.

3 Mr Tibbs doesn’t drive carefully. Mr Smith doesn’t drive carefully either.

4 Laura, Sally and Moira are running.

5 Ted has won a medal. Tony has won a medal, too.

Quelle heure est-il?

6 Bob, Nick and Carlos don’t speak French.
Circle the correct item.

1. A: How did your class do in the exam?
   B: Luckily, we ........ passed.
      A neither  B both  C all

2. A: Did you find someone to watch the boys?
   B: No. I saw two babysitters yesterday but ........ of them had much experience.
      A both  B all  C neither

3. A: Are the girls going shopping with you?
   B: No, ........ of them are coming.
      They've made other plans.
      A none  B all  C both

4. A: How many sisters do you have?
   B: Two and ........ of them are younger than me.
      A none  B both  C all

5. A: How will you get to the party?
   B: I’ll probably ask my dad to give me a lift.
      ........ of my friends have a car.
      A None  B All  C Both

6. A: Both of these dresses look lovely.
   B: Yes, but I think ........ of them fits me well.
      A all  B none  C neither

7. A: Who do you like better, Christina Aguilera or Britney Spears?
   B: I don’t have a favourite. I think they are ........ great singers.
      A neither  B both  C all

8. A: There are some very nice clothes in that shop.
   B: Yes, I know but ........ of them are very expensive.
      A both  B all  C none

9. A: Are you going to town today?
   B: Yes, I want to return the two vases I bought yesterday because they are ........ damaged.
      A neither  B both  C all

Another, Other, The other, The second

- **We use another** in front of singular countable nouns to mean ‘one more’ or ‘a different one’.
  I don’t like this shirt. I’m going to buy another one.

- **We use other** in front of plural nouns when we refer to ‘different ones’.
  Jim likes travelling and learning about other cultures.

- **We use the other** in front of singular and plural countable nouns. It means ‘not this one’ or ‘the remaining one(s)’.
  The police arrested one man but the other one got away.
  Where are the other books?

- **We use the other** when there are two and **the second** when we list things in order and there are more than two.
  The first test was easy, the second was OK but the third was very difficult.
Fill in the gaps with another, (the) other, or (the) second.

1. He asked the coach to give him another chance.
2. This ring is gold but another one is silver.
3. Amy has got three boys. The first one is sixteen, another one is nine and the third is four.
4. There are another ways to get to the town centre but this is the quickest.
5. Helen is much cleverer than all another students in her class.
6. Her first novel wasn’t good, her another one was OK but her third was excellent.

Speaking Activity
(Finding similarities and differences)
Imagine your parents are leaving you alone for the weekend. In pairs, say what you can/can’t do by yourself. Use the phrases in the list.

- make breakfast
- cook dinner
- do homework
- tidy room
- iron clothes
- do washing-up
- wash clothes
- cut grass
- clean house

A: I can make breakfast by myself.
B: I can’t cook dinner by myself, etc.

Writing Activity
Write a short paragraph about what you and your sister / brother can / can’t do by yourselves when your parents aren’t home. Stick pictures.

I can make breakfast and wash the dishes by myself.
My sister / brother
**Past Perfect**

Past Perfect: **had + past participle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long form</strong></td>
<td><strong>Short form</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I had waited</td>
<td>I’d waited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You had waited</td>
<td>You’d waited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He had waited</td>
<td>He’d waited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She had waited</td>
<td>She’d waited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It had waited</td>
<td>It’d waited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We had waited</td>
<td>We’d waited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You had waited</td>
<td>You’d waited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had waited</td>
<td>They’d waited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interrogative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Had I waited?</th>
<th>Had you waited?</th>
<th>Had he waited?</th>
<th>Had she waited? etc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Short answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Had I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they eaten lunch?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they <strong>had</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they <strong>hadn’t</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past Perfect** is used:

- for a past action which happened **before** another past action or **before** a stated past time.

  She **had already left** when I got home. She **had arrived** by 8 o’clock.

- for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.

  He was happy. He **had won** the race.

- as the past equivalent of Present Perfect.

  She isn’t in her office. She **has already left**. (before a present time)
  She **wasn’t** in her office. She **had already left**. (before a past time)

**Time expressions used with Past Perfect**

before, after, just, yet, already, for, since, ever, never, till / until, when, by, by the time, etc.
**Past Perfect**

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past perfect* as in the example:

1. The students left the classroom because the bell **had rung** (ring).
2. Rick **(not/finish)** the report by the time his boss returned.
3. After they **(put up)** their tents, they made a fire.
4. The fans were excited because their team **(win).**
5. **(get away)** by the time the police arrived?
6. After Jane **(finish) studying,** she went out with some friends.

2. Look at the picture and ask and answer questions as in the example:

Last night the Dicksons had a birthday party for their daughter, Sally. What had they done and what hadn’t they done before they went to bed?

1. (Sally / open / all her presents) **Had Sally opened all her presents? Yes, she had.**
2. (they / drink / all the lemonade)
3. (they / eat / all the cake)
4. (Mum / let / cat in)
5. (they / eat / all the sandwiches)
6. (they / tidy / the room)
3 Fill in the present perfect or the past perfect.

1 They **had done** (do) their homework before they went to the park.

2 They are out of the supermarket. They **(do) their shopping**.

3 He can't pay the bill. He **(lose) his wallet**.

4 He bought a car after he **(save) enough money**.

5 She signed the letter after she **(write) it**.

6 Her hair is wet. She **(wash) it**.

Note the difference:

**Past Perfect**

When his sister phoned, Tim **had left**.
(Tim had left before his sister phoned.)

**Past Simple**

When his sister phoned, Tim **left**.
(His sister phoned and then Tim left.)
Past Perfect

4 Fill in the past simple or the past perfect, then state which action happened first.

1 When I .................................. arrived .................................. (arrive) at the station, the train .................................. had left .................................. (leave).
   first action: .................................. had left ..................................

2 We .................................. (light) the candles because the lights .................................. (go off).
   first action: ..................................

3 When I got home I .................................. (discover) that somebody .................................. (break into) my flat.
   first action: ..................................

4 The patient .................................. (die) before the ambulance .................................. (reach) the hospital.
   first action: ..................................

5 Billy .................................. (eat) all the cakes by the time the other children .................................. (arrive) at the party.
   first action: ..................................

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or the past simple.

1 Rafael .................................. lit .................................. (light) the candles when she arrived.

2 Rafael .................................. (light) the candles when she arrived.

3 When she arrived at the theatre, he .................................. (buy) the tickets.

4 When she arrived at the theatre, he .................................. (buy) the tickets.

5 When he came home, they .................................. (have) dinner together.

6 When he came home, she .................................. (already/have) dinner.
Use the ideas to make sentences as in the example:

- Nancy / make a wish - blow out the candles
- He / put on his winter coat - go outside
- Artemis / watch her favourite programme - turn off the TV
- The boys / play rugby - ride their bikes home
- Mr Newton / pack his bags - take taxi to the airport
- They / save enough money - buy a house

After Nancy made a wish, she blew out the candles.
Before Nancy blew out the candles, she had made a wish.

Complete the sentences using the past perfect. Use the verbs in the list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pass</th>
<th>finish</th>
<th>tidy</th>
<th>leave</th>
<th>lose</th>
<th>start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I watched TV after I had finished my homework.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It began to rain after I ...........................................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>My best friend was excited because he ....................................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>By the time my mum got home, I .............................................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>When I walked into the classroom, ...........................................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I was sad because I ..............................................................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or the past simple.

Jessica 1) looked 2) (be) already 10:30 at night. She 3) (spend) all day writing her article, so it was no surprise she 4) (feel) so exhausted. Jessica 5) (stand up) and 6) (look) out the window. The street lights 7) (be) on and the rain 8) (stop). She 9) (not/be) out all day, so she 10) (decide) to take a drive. Jessica 11) (feel) happy and relaxed. She 12) (finally/finish) her article for the magazine. It 13) (take) her all weekend.
Past Perfect

**Speaking Activity**
(Talking about actions that happened before another action in the past)

Look at the pictures. Prepare a short story. Use the ideas to help you.

- Lucy and Jane / want / go to concert / last Saturday
- They / get stuck / traffic / because / accident happen
- They / buy tickets / a month before
- Lucy's brother / promise / drive there
- They / take train
- When / they arrive / concert finish
- Lucy / be very sad

S1: Lucy and Jane wanted to go to Beyoncé's concert last Saturday.

S2: They had bought their tickets a month before, etc.

**Writing Activity**
Imagine you are Lucy. Use the information from the Speaking Activity to write a story adding any necessary linkers.

Last Saturday was the worst night of my life! My friend Jane and I...
1 Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

When Jane woke up on Monday, she saw the note she had written to 1) herself so she would remember to visit her boss in the hospital. He’d fallen off a ladder and hurt 2) quite badly. She knew her children could dress and feed 3) so she got dressed and left immediately. She drove to the hospital, got out of the car and shut the door. Then she saw the keys inside. “Oh no, I’ve locked 4) out!” she said to 5) . She knew it was the start of a terrible day.

2 Underline the correct item.

1 The chair’s leg/leg of the chair is broken.
2 These are the children’s books/children’s books.
3 They went for a two weeks’ holiday/a holiday of two weeks in France.
4 I’ve got a CD of your/yours.

3 Choose the correct item.

1 There is ___ in the box. It’s empty.
   A nothing  B something  C anything
2 I don’t want to go ___ tonight. Let’s stay at home.
   A somewhere  B anywhere  C nowhere
3 Ken and Robert are my older brothers. ___ them can drive a car.
   A Neither  B All of  C Both of
4 Is there ___ milk in the fridge?
   A some  B any  C no
5 I rang the bell but there was ___ answer.
   A no  B any  C some
6 Mum isn’t at home. She’s gone to the butcher’s/butcher.
7 Layla is a friend of my sister/sister’s.
8 Where is the newspaper of today/today’s newspaper?

9 Is Mrs Williams here? I want to ask her ___.
   A anything  B nothing  C something
10 Cathy has a lot of friends. ___ them live in London.
   A Both of  B All of  C None
11 Bob, Nick and Michael are doctors. ___ them is a teacher.
   A None of  B Neither of  C All of
12 There isn’t ___ in the shop. It’s closed.
   A anybody  B nobody  C somebody
4. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or the past simple.

**A**

James 1) **wanted** (want) to go on a business trip to Italy last week. When he 2) **got** to the airport, he 3) **realised** (realise) he 4) **forgot** (forget) his passport at home. So, he 5) **went** back home to get it but when he 6) **arrived** at the airport, his plane 7) **already left**.

**B**

Billy 1) **didn’t relax** (not relax) all week. It 2) **was** almost 9 o’clock on Friday morning and his Maths exam 3) **was** about to begin. He 4) **studied** (study) hard but he 5) **felt** really nervous.

5. Look at the table and answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tom, 15</th>
<th>Akira, 16</th>
<th>Harry, 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lives in</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Sheffield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likes</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Art</td>
<td>Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>cricket</td>
<td>football</td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoys</td>
<td>chess, walking</td>
<td>going to cinema</td>
<td>playing guitar, walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>1 sister</td>
<td>2 brothers, 1 sister</td>
<td>1 sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambition</td>
<td>become a teacher</td>
<td>become a pilot</td>
<td>become a doctor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Who lives in Newcastle?  
   None of them live(s) in Newcastle.
2. Who likes History?
3. Who enjoys walking, Tom or Harry?
4. Who wants to be an artist?
5. Who is over twenty?
6. Who plays a sport?
7. Who has a sister?
8. Who wears glasses, Tom or Akira?
9. Who has a brother, Tom or Harry?
10. Who has got brown hair, Akira or Harry?
6 Fill in the gaps with some, any, no or one of their compounds.

1 A: I’m hungry, Mum. I want to eat

something...

B: Well, there’s some fruit on the table.

2 A: Hurry up, Sarah. There’s

................. time to waste.

Your aunt Becky will be here any minute.

B: Don’t worry, Dad. I’m almost ready.

3 A: What’s the matter, Larry?

B: There’s ................ in my eye, Mum. It hurts.

4 A: Are you going .................. this weekend?

B: Yes, I’m going camping with my friends.

5 A: Who gave you this gift?

B: ..................... at work.

6 A: Is there .................. good on TV tonight?

B: Yes, the American Music Awards are on Channel 8 at 9:00 pm.

7 Listen and tick (✓) the correct box.

0 What subject did Karl fail?

\[ y = 2y - 7 \]
\[ a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \]
\[ x/2 + 7 = 8 \]

A ✓ B C

1 Where was Tom’s magazine?

A B C

2 What time did Jane leave home?

7:30 7:45 8:00

A B C

3 Which animal did Annie like most?

A B C

4 Where will Sam leave Ann’s MP3 player?

A B C

5 Which is Betty’s friend?

A B C
The modal verbs are: can, could, must, will, would, shall, should, may, might, ought (to), etc. They have the same form in all persons. They come before the subject in questions and take not after them in negations. They take an infinitive without to after them except for ought which is followed by a to infinitive.

Can she play tennis? No, she can’t play tennis but she can play golf.

He ought to listen to you.

We express ability with:

*can* (ability in the present or future) Can you swim? No, I can’t. I can run fast though.

*could / was able to* (ability in the past for repeated actions)
She could / was able to dance for hours when she was young. (repeated action)

*was able to* (= managed to) (ability in the past for repeated actions or a single action)
He was able to win the race. (single action) (NOT He could win the race.)

BUT: I couldn’t / wasn’t able to find my keys. (single action)
He couldn’t / wasn’t able to ski when he was young. (repeated action)

*Can* is the Present Simple form and *could* is the Past Simple. *Can* borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb phrase *be able to*. She hasn’t been able to finish it yet.

**Fill in: can, could or be able to in the correct tense.**

**John:**
1) __________ you ski?
2) I went skiing last year and I
   3) __________ go down the learner’s slope easily.

**Dave:**
Yes, I

4) __________ ski when I was younger but since I hurt my leg I 5) __________ (not).

**John:**
Actually, I think ice-skating is much easier. I 6) __________ ice-skate when I was five years old.

**Dave:**
Really? I tried ice-skating once but I 7) __________ (not) stand up at all!
Functions of Modal Verbs

2 Fill in: *can / can’t, could / couldn’t, was / wasn’t able to or have been able to.*

1 A: I’d like to speak to Mr Turner, please.
   B: I’m sorry but Mr Turner *can’t* come to the phone right now. He’s busy.
2 A: I *was* able to ride a bicycle until I was ten.
   B: Well, I didn’t learn until I was twelve.
3 A: How was the test, Lily?
   B: It was difficult but I *answered* all the questions.
4 A: Is Kim good at languages?
   B: Yes, she *speaks* French, German and Spanish.
5 A: Maksim was a very talented child.
   B: I know. He *could* play the violin when he was seven.
6 A: *Can* you swim, Sophie?
   B: Of course. I *swam* since I was five.

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

This *might* be art to some people but not to me.

You *can’t* be serious! Is this what you call a work of art?

No madam. You *must* be mistaken. That’s what I call a mirror.

We express possibility / probability with:

- **may / might + present infinitive**
  
  He *may* be back before noon. (It’s possible.)
  There *might* be some cheese in the fridge. (It’s possible.)

- **could + present infinitive**
  
  He *could* still be at home. (It’s possible.)

- **must + present infinitive**
  
  They look alike. They *must* be twins. (I think they are twins.)

- **can’t + present infinitive**
  
  You have been sleeping all day. You *can’t* be tired.
  (I don’t think it’s possible that you are tired.)

- **Can ...? + present infinitive**
  
  Can he still be at work? (Is it possible?)

- **could / might + perfect infinitive**
  
  We *could have had* an accident. (It was possible but it didn’t happen.)

*Might* is the past form of *may*. *Might* can also be used for present situations, too.

There’s a lot of traffic. I *might* be a little late for the meeting.
3 Functions of Modal Verbs

You are Auntie Claire. This is part of a letter that a 13-year-old student has sent you. Read it, then write him/her a letter giving your advice. Use may / might, could, must or can't.

Dear Auntie Claire,

I lied to my parents about my exams. When they found out that I had failed, they became very angry. They shouted at me and made me go to my room. They don't let me go out with my friends now. I can't even watch TV. I feel terrible.

Unhappy

Auntie Claire

Dear Unhappy,

You 1) may/might... have some problems with your family right now but it 2) be that serious. You 3) try talking to a friend or a relative. You 4) have an aunt or a cousin who can help you. You 5) find that discussing the problem with them is better. Your parents 6) really be as angry as you think; they 7) be upset but they 8) realise why you're so unhappy. I suggest you try talking to them again - you 9) be surprised.

Good luck,

Auntie Claire

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

May I see Mr Parson?

I'm sorry, you can't see him. He is busy at the moment.

We express permission with:

(asking for permission)
can (informal) Can I borrow your pen?
could (more polite) Could I borrow your car?
may (formal) May I use your phone?
might (more formal) Might I see your driving licence, please?

(giving / refusing permission)
can (informal, giving permission) You can have one more if you want.
may (formal, giving permission) You may stay a little longer.
mustn't (refusing permission) You mustn't park here.
can't (refusing permission) You can't enter this room.
Functions of Modal Verbs

4 Fill in: can, may, could, mustn’t or can’t.

Ramon: Mum, 1) …can / may … I go to the library?
Mother: Of course you 2) …………., Ramon but you 3) ………… stay very long.
Ramon: 4) ………… I stay until 8 o’clock?
Mother: No, you 5) ………… because we’re leaving for the cinema at 8:30.

(At the library)
Ramon: 6) ………… I look at the latest issue of Musician magazine, please?
Librarian: Yes, you 7) ………… but remember that you 8) ………… take it out of the library.

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

We make requests, offers or suggestions with:

- can (request)
- could / would (polite request)
- would you like (polite offer)
- Shall I / we (suggestion/offer)
- will (offer/request) * for the other uses of ‘will’ (promises, threats, etc.) see p. 42

Can you help me tidy my room?
Could / Would you help me with my homework?
Could we go shopping today?
Would you like some more lemonade?
Shall I post this letter for you? (offer)
Shall we buy him a present? (suggestion)
I’ll make you some coffee if you want. (friendly offer)
Will you do me a favour? (friendly request)

5 Fill in: can, could, would, shall or will.

John: 1) …Would … you like some more juice, Jane?
Jane: No, thank you. 2) ………… we get the bill?
John: OK. Waiter – excuse me, 3) ………… you bring us the bill, please?
Waiter: Here you are sir. 4) ………… I take these plates away?
John: Yes, please. 5) ………… I have a pen to sign this cheque, please?
Jane, 6) ………… you give me my glasses?
Waiter: 7) ………… you like me to get a taxi for you, sir?
John: Yes. Thank you.
Waiter: And I 8) ………… bring your coats for you in just a minute.
Functions of Modal Verbs

6 Fill in: will, shall or won’t.

Mum: 1) ... will ... you be late home tonight, Berta?

Berta: Yes, I 2) ......... I’m going to a party. But I 3) ............ be too late. I have school tomorrow.

Mum: 4) ............ I keep some dinner for you?

Berta: No, there’s no need. I 5) ............ come home with Niki and her parents.

Mum: Well, I 6) ............ wait up for you.

Berta: No, Mum. Please don’t. Oh no! Look at the time! What 9) ............ I wear?

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Doctor! You have to help me. I can’t get into my house.

Well, you should call a locksmith. I don’t think I’ll be able to help you.

We express advice with:

- should / ought to
  - You should walk more. (general advice; I advise you.)
  - You’d better see your dentist. (advice for a specific situation; it is a good idea.)

We express criticism with:

- should / ought to + perfect infinitive
  - It would have been better if you had ...
  - You ought to have been more polite to him. (It was the right thing to do but you didn’t do it.)

7 Fill in: should / ought to or had better.

Jill: You 1) .... should / ought to .... ask someone to paint your house this year.

Laura: Yes. It’s beginning to look a bit dirty. I can’t really afford it, though. Do you think I 2) ............ try to get a loan?

Laura: That’s a good idea.

Jill: I 3) ............ do something about the roof as well. It leaks when it rains.

Laura: Really? You 4) ............ take care of it now or the ceiling will fall in!

Jill: Yes, you’re right. I 5) ............ ring someone today and ask them to look at it.
Read the situations and write what you would say using *should* / *ought to* and the correct tense of the infinitive. Use the verbs in the list:

**be** | **call** | **lie** | **tell** | **study** | **eat**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---

1. Frank is the shy, new student at school. You’re his only friend and he tells you that an older boy has been bullying him. He is afraid. What do you tell him?
   You *should* tell the teacher.

2. Brenda borrowed her sister’s iPod. She wasn’t really that careful with it. She put it in her pocket while jogging but it fell out and broke. What do you say to her?
   You ..........................................................................

3. Your friend loves to eat chips and junk food. Lately, she has put on some weight and doesn’t seem to have any energy. What do you tell her?
   You ..........................................................................

4. You arranged to meet your friend at the shopping centre at 5 o’clock. He shows up at 6 o’clock but he didn’t call you to tell you he’d be late. What do you say to him?
   You ..........................................................................

5. Alma lied to her mother and when her mother found out, she was very upset. What do you say to her?
   You ..........................................................................

6. Your best friend didn’t pass his final exams because he hadn’t studied. What do you tell him?
   You ..........................................................................

---

**We express obligation or necessity with:**

- **must** (strong obligation, duty or personal feelings of necessity)
  - You must stop when the traffic light is red.
  - I must see a doctor soon. (I decide it’s necessary.)

- **have to** (obligation or external necessity)
  - I have to do my homework every day. (The teachers decide it is necessary – not me)
  - I’ve got to leave early today.

**Must** is the Present Simple form. It borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb **have to**. To form questions and negations of **have to**, we use **do/does** (Present Simple) and **did** (Past Simple).

- He didn’t have to do the shopping yesterday.
- You don’t have to go to school today.
- Does he have to be at work on time?
Functions of Modal Verbs

Choose the correct item.

1. Do you have to / must wear a uniform at school?
2. I must / have to work Monday to Friday.
3. Sam usually has to / must take the rubbish out in the morning.
4. It's cold out. I must / have to wear my warm coat.

5. How long will you have to / must stay in the hospital?
6. You have to / must always obey the school rules.
7. I'm so tired. I must / have to take a break.
8. My mum says I must / have to clean my room today.

We express absence of necessity or prohibition with:

- mustn't (prohibition)
- can't (prohibition)
- needn't (it is not necessary)
- don't need to / don't have to (it is not necessary in the present / future)
- didn't need to / didn't have to (it was not necessary in the past)

You mustn't feed the animals in the zoo. (It's forbidden.)
You can't enter the country club without a card. (You are not allowed.)
You needn't take an umbrella. It isn't raining.
You don't need to / don't have to do it now. You can do it later. (It isn't necessary.)
He didn't need to / didn't have to go to work yesterday because it was Sunday. (It was not necessary.)

Look at the museum rules and complete the sentences below using must, mustn't or needn't.

MUSEUM RULES

- No cameras allowed.
- No food or drinks allowed in the museum.
- Do not leave children alone.
- Not necessary to join a tour group.
- Do not touch works of art.
- No running in the museum.
- Not necessary to see all the displays.
- Do not throw anything on the floor.

1. You mustn't use your cameras.
2. You bring any food or drinks.
3. You stay close to your parents / teachers.
4. You join a tour group.
5. You touch the works of art.
6. You run in the museum.
7. You see all the displays.
8. You throw your rubbish in the bin.
Fill in: *mustn’t, needn’t or can’t.*

John, I want you to look after your brother this evening. He 1) **can’t** go out and he 2) ............... forget to do all his homework. You 3) ............... let him watch TV until he’s finished it. He 4) ............... watch the film either – it starts very late. He 5) ............... have a bath; he had one in the morning. There’s a cake on the table but you 6) ............... eat it all – leave some for your sister. You 7) ............... do the washing-up. I’m going to do it tomorrow. You 8) ............... make too much noise. And you 9) ............... go to bed without brushing your teeth. But you 10) ............... wait up for us. We might be home quite late because we 11) ............... leave the party until most of the guests have left.

Make sentences as in the example:

You mustn’t touch those wires.

1. You mustn’t touch those wires.
2. I mustn’t be late for the meeting.
3. You mustn’t buy the cat’s tail.
4. You mustn’t take those wires.
5. You mustn’t pull your medicine or you won’t get better.
6. You mustn’t be quiet in the library.
7. You needn’t do any apples. I bought some yesterday.
8. I didn’t need to buy that book. I can lend you mine.
9. I didn’t have to tell anyone what happened!

Fill in the gaps with *mustn’t, needn’t, don’t need to / don’t have to or didn’t need to / didn’t have to.*

1 A: You **mustn’t** be late for the meeting.
   B: Yes, I know. I have to leave early to get there on time.
2 A: Shall I do the ironing for you?
   B: No, you ............... . I’ll do it later.
3 A: You ............... forget to post the invitations.
   B: OK. I’ll post them on my way to work.
4 A: Did Robert get a taxi to the airport?
   B: No, he ............... . Dad gave him a lift.
5 A: You ............... buy that book. I can lend you mine.
   B: Thanks a lot, Ann.
6 A: You ............... tell anyone what happened!
   B: Don’t worry. I won’t say a word.
Functions of Modal Verbs

14 Fill in the correct modal verb and the speech situations as in the example:

1. You ______ eat so fast.
   (advice)
2. I'm an astronaut; I ______ wear a uniform.
3. Take your umbrella; it ______ rain.
4. I ______ get up early on Sundays.
5. You ______ play football in the street.
6. Children ______ pay to get in.
7. ______ I come in?
8. ______ I help you with the painting?
9. ______ you please sit down?

15 Match the signs to the sentences.

1. D You mustn't talk here.
2. You can eat and sleep here.
3. You can't drive here.
4. You must pay in cash.
5. You shouldn't drop litter.
6. You should walk here.

A ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION
B PLEASE STAY ON PATH
C NO CHEQUES OR CREDIT CARDS
D SILENCE
E PLEASE PUT LITTER IN THE BIN
F BED AND BREAKFAST
Complete the text with suitable modal verbs. There may be more than one answer.

Exam Rules

(a) You 1) must bring your student ID card with you to the examination.
   You 2) put it on your desk so that your teacher can see it.
(b) You 3) talk during the exam. When you finish your exam, you 4) quietly leave the exam room.
(c) You 5) use a calculator for the Mathematics section.
(d) You 6) be in the exam room at least 10 minutes before the exam starts.
(e) You 7) turn off your mobile phone during the exam.
(f) You 8) take your books with you into the exam room.

Giving advice

In teams, use modal verbs to make up sentences for the following situations. Each correct sentence gets 1 point. The team with the most points wins.

- your friend has got a bad cold
- your friend has put on weight
- your brother has got a test tomorrow
- your friend has failed his/her exams
- your sister doesn’t feel well today
- your friend’s teacher is in hospital

Team A S1: You should see a doctor, etc.
Functions of Modal Verbs

Speaking Activity

(Talking about obligation / prohibition / giving permission)

Look at the signs / drawings. In pairs, make sentences about summer camp rules using can, must or mustn’t and the list of verbs / phrases below.

- smoke • visit • keep camp / clean • eat • listen / MP3 players • bring / pets • be quiet

**SUMMER CAMP RULES**

A: You mustn’t eat in the tents.
B: You must be quiet between 10:30 pm and 7:00 am, etc.

Visiting Hours
10:00 am - 14:00 pm

Writing Activity

Look at the summer camp rules in the Speaking Activity. Write the instructions the camp manager gives to the children who are going camping.

Well children, there are a few things I have to tell you. First of all, you mustn’t
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Hello. Is this the school secretary?

My son, Tim, has a bad cold and won't be able to come to school today.

Can I please leave a message for Mrs Robinson?

My father speaking!

Do you like playing tennis?

1. We use do/does to form questions in Present Simple and did to form questions in Past Simple.
   Does he play the violin?
   Did he go to work yesterday?

2. To form questions with auxiliary verbs (can, be, will, shall, must, etc.) we put the auxiliary verb before the subject.
   Is he rich? Has he got a car?
   Will he marry her?
   Can you fly a helicopter?

3. Wh-questions begin with a question word and follow the above rules (question words: who, where, when, what, why, how, which, etc.)
   Who is she?
   What did she do last night?
   Why did you come late?

4. Whose is used to ask about possession.
   “Whose shoes are these?” “They’re Tom’s.”
   “Which car is yours?” “The red one.”

5. Which is used when there is a limited choice.
   Who does it belong to?
   Who did you go out with?

6. With verbs which take a preposition, the preposition goes at the end of the question.

Write questions about the statements using the words in brackets.

1. I like playing tennis. (you)
   Do you like playing tennis?

2. She goes to parties. (How often)
   How often does she go to parties?

3. They went to London. (When)
   When did they go to London?

4. She is crying. (Why)
   Why is she crying?

5. Oliver can swim. (dive)
   Does Oliver like swimming?

6. Ali hasn’t arrived yet. (Who)
   Who hasn’t arrived yet?

7. He’ll do the cleaning. (washing-up)
   Who will do the cleaning?
Questions – Question Words – Question Tags

We normally use the following question words when asking about:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>people</th>
<th>jobs / things / animals / actions</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>quantity</th>
<th>manner</th>
<th>reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>What</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td>When</td>
<td>How much</td>
<td>How</td>
<td>Why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose</td>
<td>What (one of)</td>
<td></td>
<td>How long</td>
<td>How many</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which (one of)</td>
<td>Which (one of)</td>
<td></td>
<td>What time</td>
<td>How often</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Fill in: who, whose, which, where, how often, what time, why, how much or how many.

1 “Who is this coat?” “Mine.”
2 “Is Irina's house?” “Next to the bank.”
3 “Does the party start?” “At 8:30.”
4 “Does this cost?” “£25.”
5 “Is your book?” “The red one.”

Subject / Object Questions

- If who, which or what are the subject of the question, we put the verb in the affirmative.

  subject | object
  --- | ---
  Chris | helped | Mary.

Who helped Mary? (not: Who did help Mary?)

- If who, which or what are the object of the question, we put the verb in the interrogative form.

  subject | object
  --- | ---
  Mary | helped | George.

Who did Mary help?

3 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

1 Sam met Julie.
2 Roger spoke to Jean.
3 Ella phoned Stuart.
4 Jenny will see Rosie.
5 Steve has left a message for Jim.
6 Ted doesn't like Sue.
7 Pam will visit Tom.
8 Jim is playing with Richard.
Fill in: what, how long, when, how, how much, how old, why or where.

Police officer: Good morning, madam. 1) ... can I do for you?
Mrs Lee: Oh, officer, it’s my Ned. He’s run away from home.
Police officer: 2) ... do you live?
Mrs Lee: At 14 Church Road.
Police officer: 3) ... is your full name?
Mrs Lee: Jennifer Rose Lee.
Police officer: 4) ... did you last see Ned?
Mrs Lee: At 6 o’clock yesterday evening.
Police officer: 5) ... did he seem?
Mrs Lee: No, not at all. He seemed all right.
Police officer: 6) ... is Ned?
Mrs Lee: He’s twelve.
Police officer: 7) ... money did he have?
Mrs Lee: None. 8) ... do you ask?
Police officer: Well, I’m sure he won’t be very far away without any money.
Mrs Lee: 9) ... will it take you to find him?
Police officer: I can’t say exactly Mrs Lee but I hope we’ll find him very soon. Now, can you tell me 10) ... Ned looks like?
Mrs Lee: Certainly. He’s got long floppy ears, a short tail and ...
Police officer: What? You mean Ned is your dog!

Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

Giant Pandas live in China. They are black and white animals that have round heads, small black ears and short tails. They sleep during the night. They sleep for about 8 hours. They always eat bamboo. Giant Pandas are about 150 cm tall and often weigh about 90 kilos. They can climb trees. They live for about 15 years.

1) Where do giant pandas live? 6) ........................
2) ........................ 7) ........................
3) ........................ 8) ........................
4) ........................ 9) ........................
5) ........................
Questions – Question Words – Question Tags

Question Tags

- **Question tags** are short questions put at the end of a statement. We use them, not to ask for information but for confirmation of or agreement to our statement.

- We form question tags with an auxiliary verb and a personal pronoun (I, you, he, it, etc.). A question tag has the same auxiliary verb as in the statement. If there is no auxiliary verb in the statement, we use do, does or did accordingly.

He can drive, can't he?

1. **A positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag and a **negative** statement by a **positive** question tag.

   - He likes apples, **doesn't he**?
   - She doesn't like apples, **does she**?
   - He never complains, **does he**?

2. If we are sure of what we are asking and we don't expect an answer, the voice goes down (falling intonation).

   - She is pretty, **isn't she**? (sure)
   - She is a journalist, **isn't she**? (not sure)

3. If we are not sure and we expect an answer, the voice goes up (rising intonation).

   - She is pretty, **isn't she**? (not sure)

- Study the following question tags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Positive Statement</th>
<th>Question Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;I am&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;aren't I?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;I used to&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;didn't I?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>&quot;will/won't you?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;Let's&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;shall we?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;Let me/him&quot;, etc.</td>
<td>&quot;will/won't you?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot;I have (got)&quot; (=possess)</td>
<td>&quot;haven't I?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;I have&quot; (used idiomatically)</td>
<td>&quot;don't/doesn't/didn't I?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>&quot;There is/are&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;isn't/aren't there?&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Add question tags to the following statements.

1. Let me help you, **will/won't you**?
2. Ann called Sam, ..................?
3. She won't tell us the truth, ..................?
4. Get out, ..................?
5. Rosa has got a pet cat, ..................?
6. They aren't going to Paris, ..................?
7. She can sing well, ..................?
8. Paul will do the shopping, ..................?
9. He never speaks rudely, ..................?
10. Let's clean the room, ..................?
11. Mary didn't use to work so late, ..................?
12. She has breakfast at 7:30 am, ..................?
13. Let her do it, ..................?
14. John spoke to Nick, ..................?
15. Rania wears glasses, ..................?
16. I am early for the meeting, ..................?
Add question tags and short answers as in the example:

1. Ben sits at the back of the class, **doesn't he?** Yes, **he does**.
2. He's got dark brown hair, **?** No, **. That's Bill.**
3. He wears glasses, **?** Yes, **.**
4. They talk a lot in class, **?** Yes, **.**
5. Christiana's in the same class, **?** Yes, that's right, **.**
6. Her parents are British, **?** No, **. They're Irish.**

Tick (✓) sure / not sure according to your teacher's intonation.

1. You can take the train, **can't you?** ✓
2. He'll bring his sister, **won't he?**
3. You don't understand the exercise, **do you?**
4. Your friends won't come tomorrow, **will they?**
5. They were on the same plane as us, **weren't they?**
6. We're late, **aren't we?**
7. They live next door, **don't they?**
8. She's got beautiful blue eyes, **hasn't she?**

**So - Neither / Nor**

- **We use** so + auxiliary verb + noun/personal pronoun **to agree with positive statements.**
  "They're decorating their house this week." **So are we."** (We are decorating our house, too.)
- **We use** neither / nor + auxiliary verb + noun / personal pronoun **to agree with negative statements.**
  "Kate doesn't eat meat." **Neither / Nor do I."** (I don't eat meat either.)

Fill in the gaps with So, **Neither / Nor**, the auxiliary verb and the personal pronoun.

1. A: I've just bought a new car.
   B: **So have I.** Mine's a Honda.
2. A: I didn't enjoy that film.
   B: **. It was very boring.**
3. A: I am going to the funfair on Saturday.
   B: **. Maybe I'll see you there.**
4. A: I was sick last week.
   B: **. I had a terrible cold.**
5. A: I don't like broccoli.
   B: **. I think it tastes awful.**
6. A: I'm looking forward to this trip.
   B: **. I can't wait.**
Who is it?

In pairs try to guess who your partner’s favourite celebrity is by asking him/her questions.

A: What does he/she do?  B: England?
B: He’s an actor?  A: How old is he? etc.
A: Where is he from?

Speaking Activity

(Interview)

Read the information about this famous young actress. Then in pairs, ask and answer questions.

Fact File

- **Name:** Dakota Fanning
- **Job:** actress
- **Born:** February 23rd, 1994
- **Started acting:** age 5
- **Popular films:** *I am Sam*, *Charlotte’s Web*, *War of the Worlds*
- **Lives in:** Los Angeles
- **Hobbies:** reading, swimming, playing the violin, collecting dolls

A: Who’s Dakota Fanning?
B: She’s an American actress. When was she born? etc.

Writing Activity

Imagine you are a reporter interviewing the famous actress from the Speaking Activity. Write the interview.

A: When did you start acting?
B: I started acting when I was five years old.
A: When were you born?

..........................................................

..........................................................

..........................................................

..........................................................

..........................................................

..........................................................
Progress Check 5 (Units 9-10)

1 Choose the correct item.

1. Do you play the guitar?
   A. Can  B. May  C. Must

2. They live in a huge house and own three cars. They ______ be rich.
   A. can’t  B. can  C. must

3. I help you carry these bags?
   A. Will  B. Shall  C. Would you like

4. You ______ water the plants. I’ve already watered them.
   A. can’t  B. don’t need  C. needn’t

5. He had studied hard, so he ______ answer all the questions in the test.
   A. is able to  B. was able to  C. can

6. You ______ be rude to your parents.
   A. mustn’t  B. must  C. couldn’t

7. You ______ to eat more fruit and vegetables if you want to stay healthy.
   A. should  B. had better  C. ought

8. Sam ______ be at work today. It’s Sunday.
   A. can’t  B. mustn’t  C. must

9. I ______ read or write when I was four years old.
   A. can’t  B. couldn’t  C. wasn’t able

10. We ______ to be at the office at 9 o’clock every morning.
    A. should  B. must  C. have

11. Dad, ______ I go to Kelly’s party tomorrow?
    A. can  B. might  C. will

2 Fill in the correct modal verb as in the example:

1. Could you type this letter, please?

2. ______ I help you with the cooking?

3. What ______ you like to drink, Natsumi?

4. You ______ always wear your seatbelt when you drive your car.

5. You ______ sit with us if you like.

6. ______ I play on the computer, Tony?
3 Complete the questions to which the words in bold are the answers as in the example:

This is Ricky Blair. He is from London, England. He is 17 years old and his birthday is on February 27th. He's a drummer in a band. His band's name is New Groove. There are three members in the band, Ricky, Tommy and Russell. Ricky's favourite kind of music is rock and his favourite drummer is Dominic Howard of the British band Muse.

1 Who is this?  
6 is his band's name?  
2 is he from?  
7 members are there in the band?  
3 old is he?  
8 is his favourite kind of music?  
4 is his birthday?  
9 is his favourite drummer?  
5 does he do?  
10 band does he play in?

4 Add question tags to the following statements.

1 You like pizza, don't you?  
5 Let's go to the park, ?  
2 Please come with me, ?  
6 You had fun last night, ?  
3 He didn't call, ?  
7 They've already sent the invitations, ?  
4 Elisha lives near you, ?

5 Add questions and short answers as in the example:

1 A: Mr and Mrs Clark live in London, don't they?  
   B: Yes, they do.  
2 A: You visited them last summer, ?  
   B: Yes, .  
3 A: You didn't meet their son Tony, ?  
   B: No, He was in the Netherlands.  
4 A: He'll be back in July, ?  
   B: No, He'll still be the Netherlands.  
5 A: He has been there a long time, ?  
   B: Yes, .  
6 A: He isn't thinking of staying there, ?  
   B: Yes, He likes the Netherlands a lot.  
7 A: Mrs Clark will never agree to that, ?  
   B: No, .
6) Ask questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

Keith is a happy 11-year-old boy who lives in Canada. He likes going outside and climbing trees. Most of all, Keith likes playing in his tree house. When he was 9 years old his father helped him build it. He just loves it! At weekends all of his friends come over to play in it. They have lots of fun pretending to be great explorers. When Keith grows up, he wants to be a park ranger. He wants to protect the forests and the people who visit them.

1. How old is Keith? 5
2.  
3.  
4.  

7) Listen to a telephone conversation. A boy wants to speak to William but he's not at home. For questions 1-5, complete the message to William. You will hear the conversation twice.

Phone message for you

To: William
From: Toby Davis
Tennis match: 1 at Jefferson
Date: 2 June
Meet at: Ryerson 3
Time: 4
Bring: extra tennis 5
The full infinitive is used:
- to express purpose.
  He went to buy some bread.
- after would love / like / prefer.
  I'd love to see you tonight.
- after adjectives (angry, glad, happy, sorry, pleased, annoyed, etc.).
  I'm glad to see you here.
- with too or enough.
  He's too old to drive.
  She's clever enough to understand it.
- after certain verbs (advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, forget, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want, etc.).
  I hope to meet him again.
- after question words (where, how, what, who, which). Why is not used with to infinitive.
  I don't know what to do.
  but Nobody knew why he was angry.

The bare infinitive is used:
- after modal verbs (can, must, etc.).
  We must leave soon.
- after let / make / hear / see + object.
  My dad lets me use his computer.

The -ing form is used:
- as a noun.
  Smoking is dangerous.
- after love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer.
  I love going to the theatre.
- after start, begin, stop, finish.
  He started doing his homework at 5:00 pm.
- after go for physical activities.
  She went skiing last Sunday.
- after certain verbs (avoid, admit, confess to, deny, look forward to, mind, object to, prefer, regret, risk, spend, suggest, etc.).
  I don't mind helping you with the dishes.
- after the expressions: I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's worth, what's the use of, be used to, there's no point (in).
  It's worth seeing that film.
- after prepositions.
  He left without taking his coat.
- after hear, see to describe an incomplete action, that is to say that someone heard, saw only a part of the action.
  I saw her crossing the street. (I saw her while she was crossing the street. I saw part of the action in progress.)
  But: hear, see + bare infinitive to describe a complete action that someone heard, saw from beginning to end.
  I saw her cross the street. (I saw the whole action from beginning to end.)
Infinitive (to + verb) – Gerund (verb + -ing)

Note:
• Help is followed by either the to infinitive or the bare infinitive.
  * She helped me (to) fix the bicycle.
• Some verbs can take a full infinitive or the -ing form with no difference in meaning. These verbs are: begin, hate, like, love, prefer, start, etc.
  * He likes to watch / watching the birds.
• If the subject of the verb is the same as the subject of the infinitive, then the subject of the infinitive is omitted. If, however, the subject of the verb is different from the subject of the infinitive, then an object pronoun (me, you, him, etc.), a name (Helen) or a noun (the man) is placed before the infinitive.
  * Compare: I want to be back by 10 o’clock. I want him to be back by 10 o’clock.

1 Write what each word is followed by: F.I. (full infinitive), B.I. (bare infinitive) or -ing.

1 want + F.I. 8 avoid + ........ 15 shall + ........
2 dislike + ........ 9 see + ........ 16 can + ........
3 would love + ........ 10 promise + ........ 17 start + ........
4 it's worth + ........ 11 expect + ........ 18 deny + ........
5 finish + ........ 12 it's no use + ........ 19 hate + ........
6 will + ........ 13 hope + ........ 20 must + ........
7 make + ........

2 Underline the correct item.

1 Penny loves visiting / visit museums.
2 Jane isn't used to get up / getting up early in the morning.
3 Nikos agreed buy / to buy my old laptop.
4 Swimming / To swim keeps you fit.
5 They decided selling / to sell their old car.
6 I’m busy to do / doing my homework at the moment.
7 His teacher made him apologise / to apologise for his bad behaviour.
8 The boys went hiking / to hike in the woods yesterday.
9 His parents let him to go / go to the party.
10 Joan spent all day to shop / shopping.
11 I’d love to visit / visiting India one day.

3 Fill in the gaps with a verb from the list below. Put it in the correct form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>post</th>
<th>finish</th>
<th>lend</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>borrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 They managed .......... to finish .......... the project on time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Linda may .......... some help with the ironing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Could you .......... this parcel for me, please?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Dad promised .......... us to the circus on Sunday.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Bruno won't let me .......... his car.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 She refused .......... him some money.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Infinitive (to + verb) – Gerund (verb + -ing)

4 Rephrase the following sentences as in the example:

1. He mustn’t be late for school.
   I don’t want him to be late for school.
   I don’t want

2. Jim’s secretary is going to attend the meeting. Jim asked her to do it.
   Jim wants

3. I don’t think the children should watch the late night film.
   I don’t want

4. Why don’t you come to the concert with me?
   I want

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Julie,

I am writing 1) to thank (thank) you for the lovely birthday present. I was so happy
2) to receive (receive) it. It was really nice of you to send something. On my birthday, I went with some friends to the Mexican restaurant in Poplar Street. If you haven’t been, you really should
3) to try (try) it. After that, we went 4) to dance (dance). It was lots of fun.

My parents have agreed 5) to pay (pay) for tennis lessons. They’re glad
6) to see (see) that I’m so interested in a sport. I’m looking forward to 7) to have (have) my first lesson this Saturday. I can’t wait 8) to tell (tell) you all about it.

Well, I must 9) to go (go) now. I hope 10) to hear (hear) from you soon.

Take care,
Madeleine

6 Match column A with column B to make correct sentences as in the example:

1. I can’t stand
2. She likes
3. Thank you for
4. Do you go
5. She’s looking forward
6. Windsurfing
7. Yes, I admit
8. It’s no use

a. is my favourite sport.
b. to going on holiday.
c. arguing with Steve. He won’t change his mind.
d. hearing her cry.
e. painting in her free time.
f. helping me with my Science project.
g. cycling often?
h. breaking the window.
7 Write sentences about yourself using the **infinitive** or the **-ing** form.

1. I forgot ...**to post the letter**.
2. I enjoy.
3. I know how.
4. I'm busy.
5. I can.
6. I'm too young.
7. I look forward to.
8. I want.
9. I'm happy.
10. I've decided.

8 In pairs, ask and answer as in the example:

1. What / you like / do / in your free time?
   A: **What do you like doing in your free time?**
   B: I like surfing the Net.

2. What games / you enjoy / play?

3. What kind of music / you like / listen to?

4. What films / you prefer / watch?

5. How often / you go / shop?

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the **infinitive** or the **-ing** form.

1. A: Maria, what do you like **doing** in your free time?
   B: I love **listening** **(listen)** to music.

2. A: Do you have any plans for the summer?
   B: Yes, we've decided **(go)** to Madrid for our holidays.

3. A: Mum, please don't make me **(take)** the medicine.
   B: I know it tastes awful, Jake, but it will help you **(get)** better.

4. A: What's wrong with Mark?
   B: I'm not sure. He left without **(say)** a word.

5. A: I can't decide what **(wear)** to the party.
   B: Why don't you put on your red dress? It looks great on you.
Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

Yesterday, I went shopping with my sister. I wanted to **C** her something for her birthday. She didn't really know **B** to get but she seemed to like the idea of a pet, **C** we went to the pet shop. She started **A** at all the animals when she saw the puppies playing in a box, she said that she **B** to have one of them. I hoped my parents wouldn't object **C** having a dog in the house. My sister promised to look after **B** properly, so we bought a little brown puppy. Tomorrow, we're going to take Splash to the beach.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

1. A: You must **be** (be) worried about the race.
   B: Not really. I've been training hard so I expect **to win** (win).

2. A: Kate is good at **play** the guitar, isn't she?
   B: Yes. I heard her **play** in a concert last week. She was great!

3. A: Mike! Could you **let** the dog out?
   B: No. Sorry, Mum! I'm busy **help** Dad at the moment.

4. A: There's no point in **try** to do these exercises. They're too difficult.
   B: You shouldn't **give up** so easily. Here, let me help you.

5. A: How about **go** to the park?
   B: I'd prefer **stay** in and **watch** a DVD.

   B: She isn't here. She always goes **swim** at this time of the day.

7. A: What would you like me **make** for dinner?
   B: Please, don't trouble yourself. Let's **have** a takeaway tonight — my treat!

8. A: Did Sue manage **get** here early today?
   B: Yes, I saw her **work** on her computer as I came in.
**Infinitive (to + verb) – Gerund (verb + -ing)**

12 Fill in the gaps. Then answer the questions about yourself as in the example:

1. What sports do you enjoy ....... *playing* ....... *(play)*?
   
   I enjoy playing tennis and golf.

2. Which countries would you like ....... *(visit)*?

3. Name one thing that you have decided ....... *(do)* next year.

4. What are you looking forward ....... *(do)* next weekend?

5. How often do you go ....... *(swim)* in the summer?

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the **infinitive** or the **-ing** form.

Tania has always loved 1) ....... *dancing* / ....... *to dance* *(dance)*. She started 2) ....... *(take)* ballet lessons when she was six years old. She wants 3) ....... *(become)* a professional ballet dancer. She hopes 4) ....... *(be)* famous one day. In the meantime, she’s looking forward to 5) *(take part)* in the International Ballet Competition.

14 Write sentences about you and people you know. Use the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stay</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>finish</th>
<th>watch</th>
<th>travel</th>
<th>get up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. One day I’d like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. My brother is looking forward to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. My parents don’t let</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I enjoy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. My best friend can’t stand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. My teacher doesn’t mind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infinitive (to + verb) – Gerund (verb + -ing)

Think Quick!

In teams, use the words in the list to make up sentences.

prefer expect can refuse forget it's worth
can't stand agree I'm busy want suggest hope
would like look forward to deny enjoy let it's no use

Team A S1: I prefer travelling by plane.
Team B S1: I can't stand ..., etc.

Speaking Activity

(Likes / Dislikes)

Use the phrases below to find out what your partner likes/doesn't like doing in his/her free time. Use the verbs in the list.

like love enjoy prefer don't like
play games go to the cinema listen to music read books meet friends watch TV surf the Net

A: Do you like playing games in your free time?
B: Yes, I do. I enjoy playing chess and Monopoly, etc.

Writing Activity

Write a short paragraph about what your partner likes/doesn't like doing in his/her free time. Use the answers from the Speaking Activity.

My friend, likes playing games in his/her free time. He/She enjoys playing chess and Monopoly. He/She
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Look at all the dust in here! It looks as if this room hasn’t been cleaned for a month!

The Passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb to be + past participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>Letters are delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>The letters were delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>The letters have been delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>The letters had been delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>The letters are being delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>The letters were being delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Simple</td>
<td>The letters will be delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinitive</td>
<td>The letters have to be delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal + be + past part.</td>
<td>The letters must be delivered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Passive is used:

1 when the agent (= the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.
   My car was stolen. (We don’t know who stole it.)
   This church was built in 1815. (unimportant agent)
   He has been arrested. (obviously by the police)

2 to make more polite or formal statements.
   The car hasn’t been cleaned. (more polite)
   (You haven’t cleaned the car. – less polite)

3 when the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements.
   30 people were killed in the earthquake.

4 to put emphasis on the agent.
   The new library will be opened by the Queen.
The Passive

Changing from Active into Passive

- The object of the active verb becomes the subject in the new sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>(agent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picasso</td>
<td>painted</td>
<td>that picture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The active verb changes into a passive form and the subject of the active verb becomes the agent. The agent is introduced with by or it is omitted. After modal verbs (will, can, must, have to, should, may, ought to) we use be + past participle.

You can use the machine for cutting bread. ⇒ The machine can be used for cutting bread.

- We use by + agent to say who or what carries out the action. We use with + instrument / material / ingredient to say what the agent used.

A cake was made by Tina. It was made with eggs, flour and sugar.

- We put the agent (= the person who does the action) into the passive sentence only if it adds information. When the agent is unknown, unimportant or obvious it is omitted. Agents such as people (in general), they, somebody, etc. are omitted.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. (The agent is not omitted because it adds information.)

Somebody pushed him. He was pushed (by somebody). (Unknown agent is omitted.)

The police arrested him. He was arrested (by the police). (Obvious agent is omitted.)

1 Fill in: is, are, was or were.

1 A short story competition is organised by our school every year.
2 The electric light bulb invented by Thomas Edison in 1879.
3 Many films produced in Hollywood.
4 The Lost City of the Incas located in Peru.
5 The film Titanic directed by James Cameron.
6 The Special Olympics World Games held every four years.
7 Guernica painted by Pablo Picasso.
8 Toyota cars made in Japan.
9 Penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming.
10 The Harry Potter books written by J. K. Rowling.
11 The music for the Phantom of the Opera composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber.
12 The Parthenon visited by thousands of tourists each year.
13 Breakfast served from 7:00 am to 11:00 am daily.
14 The Coliseum completed by the Romans in 80 AD.
15 Coffee grown in Brazil.
How are music videos made? Turn the following sentences into the present simple passive.

1. The music producer chooses the song for the music video.  
   The song for the music video is chosen by the music producer.

2. A director directs the music video.

3. A cameraman shoots the video.

4. A singer or band sings the song.

5. The music company produces the music video.

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple passive.

Two men 1) were seen 2) (see) breaking into a house last night. The police 2) 3) (call) and one man 3) 4) (catch) immediately. The other escaped but he 4) 5) (find) soon after. Both men 5) 6) (take) to the police station where they 6) 7) (question) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) (charge) with burglary.

Amy and many other volunteers are helping their town get ready for the Carnival. Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous passive and the past continuous passive.

A It's 10 o'clock on Friday morning and the volunteers are busy.

1. At this time, coloured lights are being put up (put up).

2. Colourful ribbons are being tied (tie) around trees.

3. The music is being chosen (choose).

4. The costumes are being checked (check).

5. A stage is being built (build) in the square.

B Later that day, Amy arrived to help with the preparations.

1. When she got there, the streets were being decorated (decorate).

2. Food and drinks were being delivered (deliver).

3. Tables and chairs were being placed (place) in the square.

4. Popcorn was being made (make).
The Passive

5 Fill in the correct passive form.
Mr Pryce was having some home improvements done. Write what he saw when he went to inspect the work.

1 The windows had been cleaned. (clean)
2 New curtains ........................................ (put up)
3 The walls ........................................ (paint)
4 Light fittings ........................................ (install)
5 Some furniture ...................................... (deliver)
6 New carpets ......................................... (buy)

6 Turn from active into passive. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

1 Someone has broken the crystal vase.
   The crystal vase has been broken. (omitted)
2 His parents have brought him up to be polite.
3 Alexander Bain invented the fax machine.
4 A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.
5 They will advertise the product on TV.
6 The gardener has planted some trees.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive tense.

1 A: Those shoes look so comfortable.
   B: They were made (make) in Italy.
2 A: Why didn’t you fly to Moscow?
   B: Because all the flights (cancel) due to a snowstorm.
3 A: When (lunch/serve)?
   B: From 11:30 am to 2:30 pm.
4 A: Who (the first computer game/invent/by)?
   B: Steve Russell.
5 A: Can I bring my dog?
   B: I’m afraid pets (not/allow) in the camp.
6 A: Why didn’t you come to Helen’s party?
   B: I (not/invite).
The Passive

When we want to find out who or what did something the passive question form is as follows: Who / What ... by?
Who was the TV invented by? What was the fire caused by?

8 Using the passive, ask questions to which the bold type words are the answers.

1 Captain Cook discovered Australia. 
   Who was Australia discovered by?
2 We keep money in a safe. 
   Who was the money kept by?
3 A bee stung him. 
   What was the bee stung by?
4 They speak English in New Zealand. 
   Who was the English spoken by?
5 They have taken his aunt to hospital. 
   Who was the aunt taken by?
6 The boys damaged the TV. 
   What was the TV damaged by?
7 Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa. 
   What was the Mona Lisa painted by?
8 He invited 30 people to his party. 
   Who was the party invited by?
9 They grow bananas in Africa. 
   What was the bananas grown by?
10 Versace designed these glasses. 
   Whose glasses were designed by?

9 Fill in by or with.

1 The photos were taken ...with... a digital camera. 
4 The room was decorated ...by... flowers.
2 The Green Mile was written ...by... Stephen King. 
5 Amelia was directed ...by... Mira Nair.
3 The sauce was made ...of... onions and peppers. 
6 The treasure chest was opened ...by... a special key.

10 Turn from active into passive.

1 You must leave the bathroom tidy. 
   The bathroom must be left tidy.
2 You should water this plant daily. 
3 Our neighbour ought to paint the garage. 
4 I have to return these books to the library. 
5 They must pay their phone bill. 
6 You should lock the front door. 
7 You must sign these papers. 
8 He has to deliver the parcel. 
9 You ought to put your toys away. 
10 We must protect the environment.
The Passive

- With verbs taking two objects it is more usual to begin the passive sentence with the person.

  I sent her some roses. She was sent some roses. (more usual) or
  Some roses were sent to her. (less usual)

11 Turn from active into passive as in the example:

1 He gave me a present.  
  I was given a present.  
  A present was given to me.

2 The waiter will bring us the bill.

3 The Queen presented him with a medal.

4 Amy showed me some photos.

5 Jill sent Juan a letter.

6 Her mother bought Olga some sweets.

7 Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.

8 Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.

12 Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences.

1 FOOTBALLER OFFERED MILLION POUNDS FOR TRANSFER

2 3-YEAR-OLD TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AFTER SERIOUS FALL YESTERDAY

3 MONEY BEING RAISED FOR BABY'S OPERATION IN USA

4 PLANET BEING DESTROYED BY POLLUTION

5 TREASURE DISCOVERED IN OLD LADY'S GARDEN

6 NO CAMERAS ALLOWED IN MUSEUM

7 ANIMALS BEING USED TO TEST BEAUTY PRODUCTS

8 RARE PICASSO PAINTING TO BE EXHIBITED AT NATIONAL GALLERY NEXT MONDAY

9 TOM CRUISE ASKED TO SPONSOR CHARITY EVENT YESTERDAY

1 The footballer has been offered a million pounds for the transfer.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9
13 Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

Our school is organising a Science Fair. The headmaster will choose the best project. The teachers have asked students to do something about the environment. Students should include interesting experiments in their projects. The school will give the winners a set of Science books.

A Science Fair is being organised by the teachers of our school.

14 A reporter is talking to Lucy Fame. Complete the interview.

Rep: It’s wonderful to interview such a famous person as you.
Lucy: Yes, you are very lucky!
Rep: I know that you 1) have been interviewed (interview) many times before.
Lucy: Yes, I have.
Rep: Also, I know that three books 2) (already/write) about you.
Lucy: Yes, they have – and another one 3) (write) at the moment.
Rep: A film 4) (make) about your life two years ago, wasn’t it?
Lucy: Yes, it was a brilliant film! The leading role 5) (play) by a beautiful young actress.
Rep: 6) any more films 7) (make) in the future?
Lucy: Oh yes, of course!
Rep: Where do you buy your clothes from, Lucy?
Lucy: I don’t buy them! They 8) (design) especially for me.
Rep: And what about your fabulous house?
Lucy: It 9) (build) five years ago by an Italian architect.
Rep: You must make a lot of money.
Lucy: I make lots of money and everybody loves me. Flowers 10) (send) to my house every day.
Rep: Not by me, that’s for certain!
In pairs use the information and the notes below to ask and answer questions as in the example:

- where / located
- what / made of
- when / completed
- who / designed by
- why / built

Name: the Taj Mahal  
Located: in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India  
Made of: white marble  
Designed by: Ustad Ahmad Lahani  
Completed: in 1653  
Reason built: in memory of Emperor Shah Jahan's favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal

A: Where is the Taj Mahal located?
B: It is located in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India, etc.

Use the information about the Taj Mahal from the Speaking Activity and write a short paragraph about it.

The Taj Mahal is located in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India. It
Progress Check 6 (Units 11-12)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form.

1 I expect .................................. (be) back by dinnertime.
2 Will you help me .................................. (carry) these bags?
3 Please, let me .................................. (borrow) your textbook.
4 The committee agreed .................................. (hear) us out.
5 We'll be glad .................................. (send) you all the information.
6 The teacher made me .................................. (stay) after school.
7 Don't they want .................................. (join) us for tea?
8 You must .................................. (wait) your turn.

2 Fill in the gaps using the infinitive or -ing form.

1 A: Do you fancy .................................. (go) out tonight?
   B: Not really. I'm tired of .................................. (eat) out.
2 A: Did you go to the dentist's today?
   B: Yes. She advised me .................................. (brush) my teeth regularly.
3 A: Why are you so angry?
   B: I can't stand .................................. (wait) in the queue any longer.
4 A: Did you remember .................................. (walk) the dog?
   B: Yes, but I forgot .................................. (lock) the gate.
5 A: Should I apply for the cashier's post?
   B: It's definitely worth .................................. (try) for it.
6 A: You told Sarah, didn't you?
   B: Of course not! I promised not .................................. (say) anything.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Last Sunday, I decided 1) .................................. to explore .................................. (explore) the old house near our village. My little brother refused 2) .................................. (come) because he was frightened but my friend Jeff said he didn't mind 3) .................................. (go) with me. We arrived at the house late one evening and began 4) .................................. (climb) the old wooden stairs. When we reached the top it was so dark that I couldn't see anything. To my horror, Jeff seemed to have disappeared. Suddenly, I heard 5) .................................. (make) a strange noise which made my hair 6) .................................. (stand) on end. At first, I thought it was Jeff who was pretending 7) .................................. (be) a ghost. Then Jeff appeared behind me. We were scared. We didn't know what 8) .................................. (do). We thought we'd better 9) .................................. (leave) the house quickly. When I told my parents what had happened they made me 10) .................................. (promise) not 11) .................................. (go) there again.
Progress Check 6

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive tense.

1 A: Are you coming to Tom's party?
   B: Unfortunately, I haven't been invited (not/invite).

2 A: Where can I find interesting facts for my project on dinosaurs?
   B: All the information you need (can/find) at the library.

3 A: Who (Mona Lisa/paint)?
   B: Leonardo da Vinci, of course!

4 A: Do you know when the Grammy Awards are?
   B: Yes, they (hold) every year in February.

5 A: A new library (build) in our town at the moment.
   B: Yes, I know. It (open) by the mayor when it's finished.

5 Turn from active into passive. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

1 Someone has stolen my wallet. My wallet has been stolen.

2 Jon Favreau directed Iron Man.

3 The doctor has examined him.

4 They will make the announcement tomorrow.

5 Emma designed this dress.

6 People make jam from fruit.

7 Jason broke the window.

8 A burglar broke into our house last night.

9 Marie Curie discovered radium.

10 They serve breakfast every morning at 7:00.

6 Turn from active into passive.

1 They are promoting her.

2 A famous architect designed these buildings.

3 Van Gogh painted that picture.

4 You must complete this work today.

5 The Queen will open the exhibition.

6 Lightning has struck the tree.
7 Turn the following passage into the passive.

Someone found a skeleton in a cave in the mountains yesterday. They have sent it to a laboratory. Scientists were examining it all through the night. They have discovered that it is the skeleton of a dinosaur from thousands of years ago. They are still doing tests. They are going to send it to a museum when they have completed the tests.

A skeleton was found in a cave in the mountains yesterday.

8 You will hear some information about an art gallery. Listen and complete questions 1-5. You will hear the information twice.

Greenwood Art Gallery

Thomas Moore built it in: 1884

Number of paintings: 1

A few paintings are by: 2 Margaret

She painted pictures of: 3 large

Sculptures: 4 of clay, rock and

Closing time:
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

If he hadn't been so naughty, Dad wouldn't have shouted at him.

If I were older, I would take him to the zoo myself.

Well, if the zoo wants him, they can come and get him!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>if-clause (hypothesis)</th>
<th>Main clause (result)</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>general truth</td>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>something which is always true, laws of nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if / when + Present Simple</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>real present</td>
<td>Future, Imperative can / must / may + bare infinitive</td>
<td>real or very probable situation in the present or future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if + Present Simple unless (= if not)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>unreal present</td>
<td>would / could / might + bare infinitive</td>
<td>improbable situation in the present or future; also used to give advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if + Past Simple</td>
<td>would / could / might + have + past participle</td>
<td>Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>unreal past</td>
<td>would / could / might + have + past participle</td>
<td>unreal or improbable situation in the past; also used to express regret and criticism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you heat ice, it melts.

If he comes late, we'll miss the bus.

If you can't afford it, don't buy it. = Unless you can afford it, don't buy it.

If you see her, can you give her a message?

If I were you, I would see a doctor. (advice)

If I had money, I could buy a new car. (But I don't have enough money to buy one.) (improbable situation)

If you hadn't been rude, he wouldn't have punished you. (But you were rude and he punished you.) (criticism)
Study the following notes:

- We put a comma after the if-clause when it comes first.
  If we go by plane, it will be more expensive. It will be more expensive if we go by plane.
- Unless means if not.
  We’ll go for a picnic unless it rains. We’ll go for a picnic if it doesn’t rain.
- After if, we can use were instead of was in all persons.
  If I were you, I wouldn’t spend so much money.

We do not usually use will, would or should in an if-clause.
If we take a taxi, we won’t be late.
NOT if we will take a taxi, we won’t be late.
However, we use should after if when we are not sure about a possibility.
If I see him, I’ll give it to him. (Perhaps I will see him.)
If I should see him, I’ll give it to him. (Perhaps I’ll see him but I’m not sure.)

1 Match the following parts of the sentences.

1 If it’s sunny tomorrow, A we’ll make a snowman. 1 ...D...
2 If John doesn’t hurry, B she’ll have to take a taxi. 2 ........
3 If it snows, C he’ll be late. 3 ........
4 If there are no buses, D we’ll go on a picnic. 4 ........

2 Write type 1 conditionals.

1 (eat/put on weight) 2 (not work hard/lose job) 3 (rain/stay at home)

1 (eat/put on weight) 2 (not work hard/lose job) 3 (rain/stay at home)

1 If he eats so much, he will put on weight.
2 If you come late for school again, the teacher will be angry.
3 If I finish my homework early, I’ll go out with my friends.
4 If the weather is bad on Saturday, we will stay at home.
5 You should see a doctor if you don’t feel well.
6 If you study hard you will pass your exam.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Add a comma where necessary.

1 If the dog keeps barking, the neighbours will complain.
2 The teacher be angry if you come late for school again.
3 If I finish my homework early I’ll go out with my friends.
4 If the weather is bad on Saturday we stay at home.
5 You should see a doctor if you not feel well.
6 If you study hard you pass your exam.
4 Fill in: unless or if.

1 If you make so much noise, I won't be able to sleep.
2 You won't understand unless you listen carefully.
3 I won't be able to finish the work if you help me.
4 You're hungry, I'll make you a sandwich.
5 We'll miss the bus if we hurry.
6 They won't be able to buy a house if they save money.
7 I'll tell you you get any messages.
8 I'll come with you to the dentist's if you want to go alone.

5 Match the items in column A with those in column B in order to make correct type 0 conditional sentences as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Drop a stone in water.</td>
<td>a The water boils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pour oil on water.</td>
<td>b The ball falls to the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Heat water to 100°C.</td>
<td>c The chocolate melts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Mix blue and yellow.</td>
<td>d The food stays fresh longer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Throw a ball into the air.</td>
<td>e The stone sinks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Heat chocolate.</td>
<td>f The water becomes ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Freeze water.</td>
<td>g You get green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Put food in the fridge.</td>
<td>h It floats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 A: I must be at the airport by 9:00 am.
   B: Well, if you don't leave right away, you will miss your flight.

2 A: How long will you stay in Europe?
   B: I (not/stay) long unless I find a summer job.

3 A: I need some help with the housework.
   B: Well, if you (hoover) the carpets, I (make) the beds.

4 A: How can I print this information?
   B: I (show) you if you (wait) a few minutes.
Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Pat is feeling unhappy. If she 1) ______ (join) an after school club, she 2) ______ (make) more friends. Pat 3) ______ (enjoy) herself if she 4) ______ (go) out more. Her school marks are suffering, too. If she 5) ______ (study) more, she 6) ______ (get) into university. Also, she doesn’t exercise much. She 8) ______ (feel) healthier if she 9) ______ (walk) to school and she 10) ______ (have) more energy if she 11) ______ (add) vegetables to her diet.

What would you do in each situation? Write type 2 conditionals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call an ambulance</th>
<th>Run away</th>
<th>Try to catch it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complain to the manager</td>
<td>Ring the police</td>
<td>Walk to the nearest garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 You find a fly in your soup.</td>
<td>2 You see a burglar breaking into your house.</td>
<td>3 You see a mouse in your kitchen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Your car runs out of petrol.</td>
<td>5 You see an accident.</td>
<td>6 You see a ghost in your room.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Conditionals

9 Advise Mei what to do in each situation.

• get / haircut
• clean / glasses
• go / dentist
• buy / burger
• take / break
• put on / jumper

1 M: I can't see a thing.
Y: If I were you, I'd clean my glasses!

2 M: I'm tired.
Y: ..................................................

3 M: I'm hungry.
Y: ..................................................

4 M: I'm really cold.
Y: ..................................................

5 M: My hair's a mess.
Y: ..................................................

6 M: I've got a toothache.
Y: ..................................................

10 Match the parts of the sentences.

1 If I hadn't missed the bus,
2 If she hadn't felt ill this morning,
3 If the food hadn't been awful,
4 If he had passed his exams,
5 If the salary had been good,
6 If it hadn't been my birthday,
7 If Ben had saved some money,
8 If Katia had closed the gate,
A he would have gone to university.
B the dog wouldn't have got out.
C Chris wouldn't have given me flowers.
D she would have gone to school.
E I would have accepted the job.
F he would have been able to buy a car.
G I wouldn't have been late for work.
H we would have eaten it.
11 Write type 3 conditions as in the example:

1 (ladder/break/not hurt his leg)

If the ladder hadn't broken, he wouldn't have hurt his leg.

2 (drive carefully/not have accident)

3 (John run faster/win race)

12 Read the story and write type 3 conditional sentences as in the example:

Last night there was a terrible storm and there was a power cut. In the morning Greg's alarm clock didn't ring, so he woke up late. Sadly, he missed the bus and wasn't on time for an important meeting with a new client. His boss was upset with him.

1 If there hadn't been a terrible storm, there wouldn't have been a power cut.

2 If there hadn't been a power cut, ............................................................... .

3 ................................................................................ ..............................................

4 ................................................................................ ..............................................

5 ................................................................................ ..............................................

6 ................................................................................ ..............................................
13  **Conditionals**

13 Write type 0, 1, 2 or 3 conditionals. Then write the types of conditionals.

1 (you not study/not pass exams)
   *If you don't study, you won't pass the exams.* (1st type, real present.)

2 (he have money/he buy a burger)

3 (you not put on coat/you catch a cold)

4 (she not fall over/not break the plates)

5 (he not play with matches/he burn his finger)

6 (you drop ice in water/it float)

---

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 A: Do you know where the nearest bank is?
   B: Yes, if you **turn** (turn) left at the traffic lights, you **see** (see) one on your right.

2 A: I don't know what to do about my problem.
   B: If I **be** (be) you, I **talk** (talk) to my parents.

3 A: Where **go** (you/go) if you **have** (have) a week off?
   B: Well, probably to New York.

4 A: If you **go** (go) to the supermarket, **buy** (you/buy) some lemons and carrots for me?
   B: Of course.

5 A: Dad, I failed the Maths test.
   B: If you **study** (study) harder, you **not fail** (not/fail) it.

6 A: Can I go to the park, Mum?
   B: No, not unless you **finish** (your homework).
Use Thomas’ thoughts to write conditionals as in the example. Then write the types of conditionals.

**Thomas is on a desert island.**

1. I’ll make a hut. I don’t want to sleep under the trees.
2. I don’t have a bottle. I can’t send a message.
3. I didn’t save the radio transmitter. I can’t call for help.
4. There are too many sharks and I can’t escape.
5. I’m by myself. I feel lonely.
6. I’ll find some coconuts. Then I will be able to drink some coconut milk.
7. I haven’t got a knife. I can’t cut any branches down.
8. I hope someone will find me, or else I’ll never see my family again.

**Complete the sentences about yourself with the correct conditional.**

1. If I had a garden,       6. I would ask for my friends’ help
2. If it’s rainy tomorrow, 7. I may go to the cinema
3. If I had tried harder,   8. I could be fitter
4. I might have gone out with my friends 9. If I had been more careful,
5. Unless I have time,      10. If I saw someone in danger,
**Conditionals**

**Chain Story**

Tony has gone to a restaurant with some friends. In teams, make type 1 conditionals about Tony using the phrases in the list.

- get home late
- go bed late
- not wake up early
- miss bus
- his boss get angry
- not give holiday
- not be able visit family

Teacher: If he gets home late, he'll go to bed late.
Team A S1: If he goes to bed late, he ..., etc.

**Speaking Activity**

*(Giving advice)*

Work in pairs. What advice can you give your friend who wants to lose weight?

- stop eating sweets
- eat fruit - vegetables
- go to gym
- start swimming
- walk to school

A: If I were you, I would stop eating sweets.
B: If I were you, I would eat more fruit and vegetables, etc.

**Writing Activity**

Use your answers from the Speaking Activity to write a short email to your English pen friend about what to do to lose weight.

Dear Frank,

There are a lot of things you can do to lose weight.

If I were you, I would stop eating sweets. Also,

Take care,
Nick
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

I wish I had lived hundreds of years ago.

No, I just wish I didn’t have so much history to learn.

Why? Do you wish you had been a famous explorer like Christopher Columbus?

• I wish (if only) + Past Simple (wish about the present)
  We express a wish about a present situation which we want to be different.
  I wish he were/was with us now.

• I wish (if only) + subject + could + bare infinitive (wish about the present)
  We use this pattern for a wish or regret in the present concerning lack of ability.
  I wish he could learn faster.

• I wish (if only) + subject + would + bare infinitive (wish about the future)
  (we never say: I wish I would)
  We express a wish for a change in the future.
  I wish they would build a new library.

• I wish (if only) + Past Perfect (regret about the past)
  We express a regret or a wish that something happened or didn’t happen in the past.
  I wish he hadn’t failed his test.

• If only means the same as ‘I wish’ but it is more emphatic.
  I wish he could help me. If only he could help me. (stronger, more emphatic)

• After ‘I wish’ we may use ‘were’ instead of ‘was’ in all persons.
  I wish I was/were rich.
Wishes

1 Ann doesn’t like her new house. Write what she wishes.

The house is so old and dirty. She has to paint it. The house doesn’t have central heating. The kitchen is small.

I wish the house wasn’t/weren’t so old and dirty.

2 Pedro wants things to be different in the future. Write what he wishes.

I want my father to give me more pocket money. I want my sister to stop using my computer. I don’t want my mother to make me eat vegetables. I don’t want my brother to take my skateboard.

I wish my father would give me more pocket money.

3 Ted regrets what he did or didn’t do. Write what he wishes.

Ted was naughty in class. He didn’t hear the teacher’s question. She got angry with him. The teacher wrote a note to his parents.

I wish I hadn’t been naughty in class.

4 a) Read the wishes. Which refers to the: present? future? past?

1 If only I was famous. present 3 I wish I could come with you.

2 I wish I hadn’t lost the game. 4 I wish it would stop raining.

b) Write similar sentences about yourself.
Write what each person wishes. Then fill in: wish about the present, regret about the past, wish about the future.

1. He broke his leg.
   
   I wish I hadn't broken my leg. (regret about the past)

2. Laura plays her music very loud.
   
   She needs to turn it down.

3. It's raining.
   
   I wish it weren't raining.

4. He didn't go to football practice yesterday.
   
   He wishes he had gone.

5. He crashed his dad's car last night.
   
   He regrets crashing it.

6. She can't type fast. She won't get the job.
   
   She wishes she could type faster.

7. He talks too much and she doesn't like it.
   
   He wishes he could control himself.

8. His car is very old but he can't buy a new one.
   
   He wishes he could afford a new car.

9. He stayed out late last night.
   
   He regrets staying out so late.
Wishes

6 Tanya is a famous young singer. These are some of the things she doesn’t like about being famous. Read what she says and write sentences as in the example:

- People always ask me to sing at parties.
- I have to look my best all the time.
- Sometimes magazines write false things about me.
- I don’t have much time to see my friends.
- I can’t go out by myself.
- Photographers follow me everywhere.

7 Write what these people wish they had/hadn’t done as in the example:

1 John drove his car so fast that he had an accident.

John: I wish I hadn’t driven my car so fast. I wouldn’t have had an accident.

2 Nastasia was late and she missed the beginning of the film.

Nastasia:

3 Jack ate too much and he got sick.

Jack:

4 Mitsuko was in a hurry and she forgot her purse at home.

Mitsuko:

5 Susan didn’t take off her ring before she went swimming and she lost it in the sea.

Susan:

6 Hans and Jane didn’t save any money so they didn’t go on holiday last summer.

Hans & Jane:
8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 A: We’re so late! I wish we [had taken] the metro.
B: Next time, we’ll know better.

2 A: If only I [not be] so rude to Bill.
B: Why don’t you apologise? I’m sure he’ll forgive you.

3 A: Are you going to Kim’s party on Saturday?
B: No. I wish I [go]. I’m sure it’ll be fun.

4 A: I wish Helen [tell] us what’s bothering her.
B: Yes. She seems really upset, doesn’t she?

5 A: If only Jack [call] me. I’m so worried.
B: I’m sure he will as soon as he arrives in Los Angeles.

6 A: I wish I [know] how to use this camera.
B: Don’t worry. I’ll show you.

7 A: I wish I [not/forget] to pay the bills.
B: Never mind. You can do it tomorrow.

8 A: I wish Akim [come] to the concert with us.
B: So do I. He would have really enjoyed it.

9 Write wishes using the words in bold in the sentences as in the example:

1 You left the radio on and now the batteries don’t work.
   You say, “ I wish I hadn’t left the radio on.”

2 It’s very dark outside and you can’t find your torch.
   You say, “

3 You didn’t do your homework and your teacher is angry.
   You say, “

4 You live in the city. You prefer the countryside.
   You say, “

5 It’s raining outside and you want it to stop.
   You say, “

6 You stayed up late last night and today you’re very tired.
   You say, “

7 You are having a party but nobody has come yet.
   You say, “

8 You have short, straight hair. You would like long, curly hair.
   You say, “

9 You have just left your house and left your keys at home.
   You say, “

10 It is winter and it doesn’t look like it is going to snow.
   You say, “
14 Wishes

10 Complete the wishes and then make conditional sentences as in the example:

1 I got wet. I should have taken my raincoat with me.

If I had taken my raincoat with me, I wouldn’t have got wet.

2 I can’t buy a sports car. I don’t have enough money.

If I had more money, I could have bought a sports car.

3 I failed my exams. I should have studied harder.

If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exams.

4 I have too much homework to do. I can’t go out with my friends.

If I had less homework, I could have gone out with my friends.

---

Speaking Activity

(Expressing wishes / regrets)

In pairs, take turns to tell each other your wishes or regrets.

A: I wish I had a bike. If I had a bike, I could ride it to school.
B: If only / I wish I hadn’t failed any exams. If I had passed my exams, I would have been able to go to university, etc.

---

Writing Activity

Use your partner’s answers from the Speaking Activity to write a paragraph about his/her wishes / regrets.

Tony wishes he had a bike.

Tony wishes he had a bike. If he had a bike, he could ride it to school. If only he had a bike, he could have avoided the 20-minute walk every morning.
1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 If I were you, I ................. would call (call) the police.

2 If he ......................... (drive) more carefully, he wouldn’t have crashed the car.

3 I won’t go to the party unless you ................... (come) with me.

4 If she hadn’t left the door open, the cat ................... (not/run away).

5 If you ......................... (see) Bill, can you ask him to call me?

6 If I ......................... (have) enough money, I’d buy a computer.

7 Unless you apologise, Margaret ......................... (not/forgive) you.

8 If they ......................... (not/rob) the bank, the police wouldn’t have sent them to prison.

9 If it ......................... (rain), we won’t go to the park.

10 If I had known about their business plans, I ......................... (tell) you.

11 If you go to Cairo, you ......................... (see) the Pyramids.

2 Use the man’s thoughts to write conditionals.

1 I didn’t pay much attention. I crashed the car.

2 I was on the phone. I didn’t see the tree.

3 I didn’t see the tree. I crashed into it.

4 I haven’t got much money. I won’t be able to pay for repairs.

5 I wore my seatbelt. I didn’t hurt myself.

6 I’ll drive more carefully in the future. I won’t have another accident.
Progress Check 7

3 Finish the following sentences.

1 If I had enough money, I’d buy a new pair of shoes.
2 I wouldn’t say that to her.
3 If you don’t wake up on time, We’ll stay at home.
4 If you didn’t go to the gym so often, Unless you invite her to the party, She wouldn’t have forgotten the appointment.
5 If you didn’t go to the gym so often, We would have reached the airport on time.
6 If you drive so carelessly, If I had got to the station earlier, Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

4 I wish I hadn’t forgotten her birthday.
2 If only I have the money to buy a new car.
3 Steve wishes he speak so rudely to his boss because he fired him.
4 If only she tell him the truth. He wouldn’t be so angry with her.
5 Tom wishes he not have so much homework to do.
6 I wish I not break my sister’s doll. She wouldn’t be sad now.
7 I wish she stop interrupting me all the time.
8 Mrs Jones wishes she speak a foreign language.
9 If only I be taller. I would join the basketball team.
10 He wishes he not crash his father’s car. Now his father is upset.
11 I wish Mum not let me go to the party next week.

5 Read the people’s comments and write what they wish.

1 Bill: I have to tidy my room.
   I wish I didn’t have to tidy my room.
2 Melek: I missed the plane to Rome.
3 Manos: I want my dad to buy me a computer.
4 Laura: I can’t drive a car.
5 Mike: My room is so small.
6 Read what Matt is saying and write what he wishes.

I've always wanted to travel to Bali. I don't have any money. I've lost my job. I can't find another job. I don't have any friends. I feel lonely.

7 Listen to Samantha talking to Julie on the phone about joining a gym. For questions 1–5, tick (✓) A, B, or C. You will hear the conversation twice. Look at questions 1–5 now. You have 20 seconds.

0 Julie joined the gym
   A one week ago.
   B two weeks ago.
   C last month.  ✓

1 Samantha wants to join a gym because
   A she wants to lose weight.
   B it is cheap for students.
   C Joan is at the gym.

2 To join the gym, Samantha will need
   A her passport and her student card.
   B her student card and a doctor's note.
   C a doctor's note and her passport.

3 The cost of the gym per month is
   A € 120.
   B € 10.
   C € 20.

4 Members need to sign up earlier to use the
   A swimming pool.
   B aerobics classes.
   C tennis courts.

5 A personal trainer costs an extra
   A € 5.
   B € 25.
   C € 50.
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Relative Pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) introduce relative clauses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>used for people</th>
<th>subject of the verb of the relative clause (can’t be omitted)</th>
<th>object of the verb of the relative clause (can be omitted)</th>
<th>possession (can’t be omitted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who / that</td>
<td>She’s the teacher who / that came to our school last week.</td>
<td>I saw a friend (who / whom / that) I hadn’t seen for years.</td>
<td>That’s the boy whose brother won the prize.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>used for things / animals</th>
<th>which / that</th>
<th>which / that</th>
<th>whose / of which</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the house which / that belongs to my friend.</td>
<td>Here’s the bag (which / that) you left on my desk.</td>
<td>That’s the bag whose handle is broken.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- That replaces who or which but is never used after commas or prepositions. That usually follows superlatives and words like something, nothing, anything, all, none, many, few.
  Ann, who is very clever, did the puzzle in five minutes. (That can’t be used here.)
  She’s the tallest girl that I’ve ever seen. (That can’t be used here.)
  There’s something that you don’t know.
- Prepositions in Relative Clauses. We avoid using prepositions before relative pronouns.
  That’s the girl with whom I went to the party. (very formal)
  That’s the girl (who/that) I went to the party with. (less formal, more usual)
- Who, whom, which, that can be omitted when there is a noun or a pronoun (I, you, etc.) between the relative pronoun and the verb, that is, when they are the objects of the relative clause.
  Where is the ring (which/that) George gave you? (Which/that can be omitted.)
  The clock (which/that) I bought yesterday does not work. (Which/that can be omitted.)
  A person who repairs cars is a mechanic. (Who can’t be omitted.)
- Note: Who’s = Who is or Who has “Who’s Charles?” “He’s my brother”
  Whose = possessive I know a boy whose mother is singer.
Relative Adverbs (when, where, why)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>when (= in/on which)</th>
<th>2003 was the year (when) Peter was born.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>where (= in/on/at/to which)</td>
<td>That's the hotel where we stayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td>why (= for which)</td>
<td>Can you tell me the reason (why) he lied to me?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Fill in: who, whose, which or where.

My school, 1) __________ is called King Edward's, has about 2,000 students. My favourite teacher, 2) __________ is called Mr Brown, teaches sport. The sports centre, 3) __________ I play basketball and tennis, is the largest in the area. I walk to school every day with my friend Mike, 4) __________ father teaches History.

2 Make sentences as in the example. Use relative pronouns or relative adverbs.

- builder / someone / build houses
- painter / someone / paint pictures
- circus / place / can see acrobats
- tiger / animal / live in jungle
- supermarket / place / do shopping
- elephant / animal / ears are big

1 A painter is someone who paints pictures.

2 __________

3 __________

4 __________

5 __________

6 __________
Relatives

3 Fill in: who’s or whose.

1 My mother, .................. name is Elizabeth, is a piano teacher.
2 She’s the woman ................ married to an actor.
3 Céline is the girl ................ brother won the prize.
4 Helen is the person ................ car is outside our house.
5 Ann’s the one ................ a History teacher.
6 Lucas is the man ................ helping us move house.
7 That’s the woman ................ son just graduated from university.
8 ................ concert did you go to?

4 Fill in the correct relative pronoun. What part of sentence is each, subject or object? Write S for subject and O for object, then state if the relatives can be omitted or not in the box provided.

1 Did you see the man ........... who ........... that stole her bag?  
2 The dress ........... Mary bought yesterday is too big.
3 Please give me the keys ........... are on the table.
4 Is that the man ........... we saw in the park yesterday?
5 What’s the name of the lady ........... babysits your little sister?
6 Klaus is playing with the dog ........... lives next door.
7 Have you eaten all the cakes ........... I made yesterday?
8 How old is the man ........... owns that shop?
9 Have you met the man ........... Jackie is going to marry?
10 Let’s all look at the picture ........... is on page 7.
11 Has Peter returned the money ........... he borrowed from you?
12 What colour is the dress ........... you’re going to wear tonight?
13 The police arrested the man ........... was driving dangerously.
14 The parcel ........... is on the table is your birthday present.
15 We will ask the man ........... delivers our milk to leave an extra bottle.
16 Is she the person ........... gave you this CD?
17 We spent our holiday in a small town ........... is near the sea.
18 The man ........... married Kate is an actor.
19 Where are the shoes ........... I bought this morning?
20 I still write to the old lady ........... I met five years ago.
5 Write one word for each space.

Hi Janet,

How are you? I'm doing all right. I just wanted to tell you 1) something exciting 2) happened to me last Saturday. Do you remember Beth, 3) party we went to last winter? Well, I went 4) her and her cousin to a concert at Croke Park 5) my favourite band, Nickelback, were playing. Anyway, her cousin Rick knew 6) was working backstage and he let us meet the band. He even invited us 7) the band was going to after the concert. It was amazing!

Now about the weekend hiking trip – the reason 8) I can’t come is because my sister has asked me to take care of her children as she’s 9) on a business trip. I’m so sorry. I was really 10) forward to it.

Write and tell me your news,
Shelly

6 Complete the conversation using who, which, whose or where.

Simon: Hi Nigel! Where did you go on holiday?
Nigel: I went to Greece. I had a great time there!
Simon: What did you do?
Nigel: I went to the Acropolis, 1) which is amazing. I also went to the place 2) the first Olympic Games were held.
Simon: Did you meet anyone interesting there?
Nigel: Yes, I met a girl from England, 3) grandfather was Greek. I also met her cousins 4) were staying in Athens. They made me feel very welcome.
Simon: It sounds like you enjoyed yourself!
Nigel: Yes, and I’m hoping to go back next summer.

Defining / Non-defining relative clauses

- A defining relative clause gives necessary information and is essential to the meaning of the main sentence. The clause is not put in commas. Who, which and that can be omitted when they are the object of the relative clause.
  People who smoke damage their health. The book (which) my friend wrote is very interesting.

- A non-defining relative clause gives extra information and it is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. In non-defining relative clauses the relative pronouns cannot be omitted. That cannot replace who or which. The clause is put in commas.
  Mr Brown, who lives next door, went to Australia last week.
**Relatives**

7 Fill in the appropriate relative, say whether the relative clauses are essential or not to the meaning of the main sentence, then add commas where necessary.

1. Paul Stevens, who starred in Days, went to school with my brother. *not essential*
2. The pen I left on that table has disappeared.
3. The woman repairs our car is very friendly.
4. David grew up in Canada speaks French fluently.
5. The man car was stolen has gone to the police station.
6. Rye my grandmother lives is near the sea.
7. Oleg car has broken down is late for work.
8. The Coliseum attracts many tourists is in Rome.

8 Fill in the *relative pronoun* or *adverb*. Put commas where necessary. Write *D* for defining, *ND* for non-defining and if the relative can be omitted or not in the box provided.

1. Mr Brown, who teaches us French, comes from London. *ND*
2. The girl I met on the bus looks just like my sister.
3. Peter Smith had an accident is in hospital.
4. The apples grow on these trees are delicious.
5. This lemon pie I made yesterday tastes great.
6. The film I saw on TV last night was very exciting.
7. My friend Akim is a doctor works very long hours.
8. John father is a lawyer has moved to Paris.
9. The sports centre we play tennis is expensive.
10. The vase Susan gave me got broken.
11. The summer I went to Spain was really hot.
12. The car tyres are flat is mine.
13. The café I first met my husband has closed down now.
14. Simon mother is a vegetarian doesn't eat meat.
15. The bakery is by my house sells wonderful pies.
9 Match the phrases as in the example:

1 a blender  a path at the side of the road  you relax in it
2 a party  something  you mix things with it
3 an armchair  a machine  people walk along it
4 a pavement  a piece of furniture  people enjoy going to
5 a fork  an event  you eat with it

1 A blender is a machine (which) you mix things with.
2 ...
3 ...
4 ...
5 ...

10 Correct the mistakes.

The town 1) which I was born has changed greatly over the last twenty years. Now, there is a modern shopping centre in the place 2) that my school used to be and all the children 3) whose went there have grown up and moved away. The local cinema, 4) that was built several years ago, used to be a dance hall 5) which big bands played. The park, 6) where was my favourite place as a child, is now a car park.

Some things are still the same though. Mrs Jones, 7) whom is now sixty years old, still works in the Post Office and Mr Jones still owns the baker’s shop, 8) that his two sons now work. The hospital 9) where I was born in is still standing, although it is now much bigger than it was at the time 10) which I was born.

The day 11) which my family and I left our home town was one of the saddest days of my life.

1 where
2 ...
3 ...
4 ...
5 ...
6 ...
7 ...
8 ...
9 ...
10 ...
11 ...

11 Complete the sentences so that they are true about you. Use relative pronouns or adverbs.

1 The teacher who / that I like most is Miss Jenkins.
2 The singer ...
3 My favourite CD ...
4 The flat ...
5 was the year ...
6 The football team ...
In teams, make sentences using **relative pronouns / adverbs**.

- watch / shows the time  
- calendar / shows the date  
- teacher / teaches students  
- painter / paints pictures  
- park / go for walks  
- bus stop / wait for the bus  
- CD player / plays music  
- cinema / watch films

Team A S1: A watch is something which shows the time, etc.

**Speaking Activity**

*(Identifying things)*

In pairs, take turns to say the name of a place, a thing or a person. Your partner has to explain what this place / thing is or who the person is.

A: theatre
B: A theatre is a place where we can watch a play, etc.

**Writing Activity**

Make sentences about yourself using **relative pronouns / adverbs**.

- (place) / meet my friends  
- (place) / spend most of time  
- (sport) / enjoy a lot  
- (band) / like best  
- (teacher / name) ... / kind  
- (house / best friend) / live / near ...  
- (sister / brother) / like ... / become ...  
- (person) / love most

My school is the place where I meet my friends.
Reported Speech

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

I'm sorry to tell you that you can't play football.

What did the doctor say?

He told me I couldn't play football.

Well, if he said so, he's seen you play, hasn't he?

- **Direct speech** is the exact words someone said. We use quotation marks in Direct speech.
  
  He said, "I'll wait for you."

- **Reported speech** is the exact meaning of what someone said but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks in Reported speech.
  
  He said that he would wait for me.

Say – Tell

- We use *say* in Direct speech. We also use *say* in Reported speech when *say* is not followed by the person the words were spoken to. We use *tell* in Reported speech when *tell* is followed by the person the words were spoken to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech:</th>
<th>Reported speech:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She said to me, &quot;I am very tired.&quot;</td>
<td>She told me that she was very tired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported speech:</td>
<td>She said that she was very tired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expressions with say**

- say good morning, etc., say something, say one’s prayers, say so

**Expressions with tell**

- tell the truth, tell a lie, tell a secret, tell a story, tell the time, tell the difference, tell sb one’s name, tell sb the way, tell one from another

**Fill in: say or tell in the correct form.**

1. The police officer said that the man was lying.
2. Philip it would probably rain tomorrow.
3. Susan, "Let’s go out for dinner tonight."
4. Jim me about the party last night.
5. Our teacher he was pleased with our work.
6. Jane and Kate are twins. I really can’t one from the other.
Reported Speech

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

What are you doing? I'm looking for Trouble.

Why were you arrested?

A police officer asked me what I was doing, so I told him that I was looking for Trouble.

Then he told me to follow him.

Well, he was right to arrest you. You were looking for trouble.

But 'Trouble' is the name of my dog!

We can report: A. statements B. questions C. commands, requests, suggestions

Reported Statements

• To report statements we use a reporting verb (say, tell, advise, explain, promise, etc.) followed by a that-clause. In spoken English that may be omitted.
• Pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning.
  Direct speech: He said, "I can't fix it myself."
  Reported speech: He said he couldn't fix it himself.
• Certain words change as follows:
  Direct speech  this / these  here  come
  Reported speech  that / those  there  go

  "This is my book," he said. He said that was his book.

• When the reporting verb is in the past, the verb tenses change as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>Past Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I want to go to bed early,&quot; she said.</td>
<td>She said she wanted to go to bed early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;She's speaking to Joe,&quot; he said.</td>
<td>He said she was speaking to Joe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I've bought you some flowers,&quot; she said.</td>
<td>She said she had bought me some flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;He lost all the money,&quot; she said.</td>
<td>She said he had lost all the money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Conditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I'll see you later,&quot; he said.</td>
<td>He said he would see me later.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reported Speech

- Time expressions change as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tonight, today, this week / month / year</td>
<td>that night, that day, that week / month / year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>then, at that time, at once, immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now that</td>
<td>since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday, last night / week / month / year</td>
<td>the day before, the previous night / week / month / year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow, next week / month / year</td>
<td>the day after, the next / following day, the next / following week / month / year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two days / months / years, etc., ago</td>
<td>two days / months / years, etc., before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;He arrived last week,&quot; she said.</td>
<td>She said (that) he had arrived the previous week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- There are no changes in verb tenses when the reporting verb is in the Present, Future or Present Perfect tense or when the sentence expresses something which is always true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She'll say, &quot;I can do it.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;The Earth is round,&quot; said the teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She'll say (that) she can do it.</td>
<td>The teacher said (that) the Earth is round.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Past Continuous does not usually change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I was travelling to Brighton while she was flying to the USA,&quot; he said.</td>
<td>He said he was travelling to Brighton while she was flying to the USA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Certain modal verbs do not change in Reported speech. These are: would, could, might, should, ought to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;He might visit us,&quot; Mum said.</td>
<td>Mum said (that) he might visit us.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Report what the guests said at a wedding last Saturday.

1 They’ll make a lovely couple.
2 They’re going to live in Brighton.
3 The bride and groom are very nice young people.
4 The bride is wearing a beautiful wedding dress.
5 The couple’s parents look happy.
6 The bride’s father has bought them a big flat.

1 Miss Moore said (that) they would make a lovely couple.
2 Mr Smith
3 Mrs Jones
4 Mr Roberts
5 Mr Clarke
6 Miss Mayall

3 Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.

1 "New Year’s Eve is always on December 31st," she said.
   She said (that) New Year’s Eve is always on December 31st.

2 "The children are riding their bikes," Jennifer said to me.

3 “The Earth revolves around the Sun,” the teacher said to the students.

4 “Jack and Karen have bought a house in the countryside,” Nick said to us.

5 “Burglars broke into the museum last night,” the news reporter said.

6 “Dad was mowing the lawn while I was cleaning the car,” Ryan said.

7 “We will have a housewarming party next week,” said Mike and Helen.

8 “Julia and José might move to Australia next year,” Rory said to us.
Reported Speech

Reported Questions
In Reported questions we use affirmative word order and the question mark is omitted. To report a wh-question, we use ask followed by the question word (who, what, etc.). When there is no question word in direct questions, if or whether is used in Reported questions. Pronouns, possessive adjectives, tenses, time expressions, etc. change as in statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He asked, “What time is it?”</td>
<td>He asked what time it was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He asked me, “Do you know her?”</td>
<td>He asked me if / whether I knew her.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Turn the following into reported questions as in the example:

1 “What are you doing?” she asked her son.
   She asked her son what he was doing.

2 “Do you like my new clothes?” she asked her friend.

3 “Where are my keys?” he asked his wife.

4 “Who is your favourite singer?” Mike asked me.

5 “Where were you?” Barbara asked him.

6 “Can you pick me up after school?” she asked her mother.

7 “Have you seen Kim?” David asked Sarah.

8 “When will you return?” Tom asked her.

5 Report the police officer’s questions to the shop owner.

1 What’s your name?
2 Did you see the robbers?
3 What were they wearing?
4 How do you think they got in?
5 What did they take?
6 Has this ever happened before?

1 The police officer asked him what his name was.

2

3

4

5

6
Reported Speech

Reported Commands / Requests / Suggestions

To report commands, requests, suggestions, etc. we use a reporting verb (order, ask, tell, beg, suggest, * etc.) followed by to infinitive or not to infinitive.

(*suggest is followed by the -ing form. e.g. He said, "Shall we go by bus?" He suggested going by bus.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He said to me, &quot;Get out of the house!&quot;</td>
<td>He ordered me to get out of the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She said to me, &quot;Do me a favour, please.&quot;</td>
<td>She asked me to do her a favour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the verbs in the list in the past simple to complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tell</th>
<th>suggest</th>
<th>beg</th>
<th>ask</th>
<th>order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot;Close the door, please,&quot; Ann said to Jack. Ann .................. Jack to close the door.</td>
<td>4 &quot;Get out of the car!&quot; he said to them. He .................. them to get out of the car.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot;Let's go shopping,&quot; she said to me. She .................. going shopping.</td>
<td>5 &quot;Don't touch anything,&quot; she said to him. She .................. him not to touch anything.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &quot;Please, please don't go,&quot; he said to Mary. He .................. Mary not to go.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report what Mrs Lane told her daughter, Sue, to do.

1 Don't open the door to anyone!
2 Phone me if there's an emergency!
3 Don't let the twins eat any sweets!
4 Send the twins to bed at 9 o'clock!
5 Give the twins a bath before they go to bed!
6 Don't allow the dog into the twins' bedroom!
7 Close all the windows!
8 Put the toys away in the cupboard!

1 Mrs Lane told Sue not to open the door to anyone.
2 .................................................................................
3 .................................................................................
4 .................................................................................
5 .................................................................................
6 .................................................................................
7 .................................................................................
8 .................................................................................
Turn the following sentences into direct speech.

1. He said that he had ordered a pizza for dinner.
   “I’ve ordered a pizza for dinner,” he said.

2. She said that they had to call their lawyer.

3. The plumber told them that he would go the following day to fix the tap.

4. She told her friend that was the best holiday she had ever had.

5. She asked him why he had said that to her.

6. She told them not to speak to their father like that.

7. He asked the secretary to show him where the manager’s office was.

8. She told her son to take his books with him.

---

### Reporting Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting verb</th>
<th>Direct speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to infinitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer</td>
<td>“Shall I carry the bags?”</td>
<td>He offered to carry the bags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promise</td>
<td>“I promise I’ll be back early.”</td>
<td>He promised to be back early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>“No, I won’t buy you a computer.”</td>
<td>She refused to buy me a computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+sb+to infinitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td>“You should see a doctor.”</td>
<td>He advised me to see a doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>“Could you feed the dog?”</td>
<td>She asked me to feed the dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beg</td>
<td>“Please, please help me!”</td>
<td>She begged me to help her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order</td>
<td>“Go to your room.”</td>
<td>She ordered me to go to my room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warn</td>
<td>“Don’t play with matches.”</td>
<td>She warned me not to play with matches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ -ing form</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggest</td>
<td>“Let’s visit Sally.”</td>
<td>“She suggested visiting Sally.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+that</td>
<td>“I’m going to stay with my sister.”</td>
<td>She explained that she was going to stay with her sister.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Choose a reporting verb and turn the following into reported speech.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advised</th>
<th>Asked</th>
<th>Suggested</th>
<th>Ordered</th>
<th>Explained</th>
<th>Promised</th>
<th>Offered</th>
<th>Refused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 &quot;I think you should exercise more,&quot; the doctor said to me. The doctor advised me to exercise more.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot;I will not answer your questions,&quot; the actor said to him.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &quot;I really will phone this evening,&quot; he said.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &quot;Let’s go to the cinema,&quot; he said to her.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &quot;Could you do something for me?&quot; he said to her.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &quot;Go to your room immediately and do your homework,&quot; she said to her son.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 &quot;You will be paid twice a month,&quot; her boss said.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &quot;Would you like me to drive you into town?&quot; she said to me.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Match the sentences in column A to the correct reporting verb in column B. Then rewrite the sentences in reported speech as in the example:

1 "No, I won't do it," she said. She refused to do it.
2 "Let’s go for a walk," he said. (c) refuse
3 "Please, please don’t hurt me!" she said to the robber. (e) suggest
4 "Don’t go near the campfire because it’s dangerous," she said to Ben. (a) warn
5 "I’ll buy you a bicycle for your birthday," his father said. (d) promise
11 First state if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) then turn them into reported speech.

1 "Penguins can swim," he said.  
   He said (that), penguins can swim.  
   T

2 "The Earth is flat," the old man said.

3 "The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world," she said.

4 "A train goes faster than a plane," he said.

5 "Dolphins are less intelligent than sharks," he said.

6 "Man does not live forever," she said.

12 Write what the family said at the dinner table.

1 Does anyone want some more potatoes?  
2 Pass me the orange juice, please Beth.  
3 The chicken is very tasty.  
4 I'm going to start my diet tomorrow.  
5 Don't eat with your mouth open, Sam!  
6 This is the best dinner I've ever had!  
7 Is there any more salad, Mum?  
8 I'm very hungry because I only had a sandwich for lunch today.  
9 What are we having for dessert, Bob?

1 Mother: asked if anyone wanted some more potatoes.
2 Father
3 Beth
4 Grandfather
5 Grandmother
6 Tim
7 Jean
8 Mark
9 Helen
10 Bob
Reported Speech

Whisper!

Students, in turn, whisper an untrue statement to the person sitting next to them. When a student can’t report a statement or think of a new one he/she loses his/her turn.

S1: (whispers) I’m going on holiday next week.
S2: He said he was going on holiday the following week.
(whispers) I have never eaten cheese, etc.

Speaking Activity

(Reporting people’s words)

Work in groups. Imagine you are watching TV. Your partners are a reporter and a famous singer. Listen to their interview, then report it to the class. Use reported speech. Talk about:

- how old / start singing
- how many songs / new album has
- when / make first album
- how often / go there
- who / favourite singer
- which / favourite city
- what / like doing in free time

A: How old were you when you started singing?
B: I started singing at the age of twelve, etc.

The reporter asked the famous singer how old she had been when she had started singing. She said she had started singing at the age of twelve, etc.

Writing Activity

Imagine you are the reporter in the Speaking Activity. Write a short article for the magazine you work for using the information from the Speaking Activity.

This week’s interview is with Mirella Rossi, the famous singer. I first asked her how old she

This week’s interview is with Mirella Rossi, the famous singer. I first asked her how old she
Underline the correct item.

1. That's the house **where** / **which** I grew up.
2. That's the woman **who's** / **whose** son won the Gold Medal.
3. This is the car **which** / **who** belongs to my father.
4. He is the actor **who** / **whom** won the Academy Award.
5. The girl **which** / **whom** you met at the party is my sister.
6. The reason **which** / **why** I didn't call you was because I came home late.
7. Tina will always remember the day **when** / **where** she graduated.
8. The house **which** / **where** was broken into is my uncle's.
9. The hotel **where** / **that** we stayed was near the beach.
10. I'll never forget the day **whom** / **when** I got married.
11. A butcher is someone **whose** / **who** sells meat.
12. The earrings **which** / **who** she gave me were very expensive.
13. That's the reason **why** / **which** she left early.
14. Jenny is the girl **who** / **which** won the competition.

Fill in the appropriate relative, say whether the relative clauses are defining (D) or non-defining (ND), then add commas where necessary.

1. Sally, **whose** mother works at a bank, is my best friend. **ND**
2. The book **you** lent me last week has disappeared. **ND**
3. Brian **lives** next door to me is going to Japan next week. **ND**
4. The shop **I** bought this dress is in King Street. **ND**
5. The woman **house** caught fire is in hospital. **ND**
6. The waiter **took** our order was very polite. **ND**
7. The Louvre **is** a famous museum is in Paris. **ND**
8. Carlo's Restaurant **we** have dinner on Sundays serves excellent food. **ND**
9. Mr Spencer **you** met last night owns an antique shop. **ND**
10. The day **my** son was born was the happiest day of my life. **ND**
11. The bank **is** near my house was robbed yesterday. **ND**
12. Jeremy **lives** next door comes from Scotland. **ND**
3 Fill in say or tell in the correct form.

1 The teacher told us that we all passed the test.
2 John goodnight and left the room.
3 Grandma us a story every night.
4 Greg, “The match starts at 7:00 pm.”
5 You should always your parents the truth.
6 Can you me how to get to the post office, please?

4 Write what the people said.

1 Joe asked Sally if she could pass him the ketchup.
2 James
3 Chen
4 Peter
5 Ted
6 Sally
7 Ricardo
8 Paul
5 Complete the sentences using the words given in bold.

1. Don’t touch that wire,” he said to me.
   WARNED He warned me not to touch that wire.

2. “Where is my book?” she said to him.
   ASKED She asked him.

3. “You should stop eating junk food,” my friend said to me.
   ADVISED My friend advised me.

4. “Put your hands up,” the police officer said to them.
   ORDERED The police officer ordered them.

5. “Shall I help you with your homework?” my brother said to me.
   OFFERED My brother offered.

6. Listen and tick (√) the correct box.

0. Who is Kim’s cousin?
   A  B  C

1. What is Dan doing this afternoon?
   A  B  C

2. How is Tim going to the train station?
   A  B  C

3. What will they get Sam for his birthday?
   A  B  C

4. Where’s Jill’s watch?
   A  B  C

5. What time will the friends meet?
   A  B  C
Prepositions - Linking words

Listen and repeat. Then act out.

**QI**

:\begin{align*}
\text{in / inside} & \quad \text{on} & \quad \text{at} & \quad \text{near} & \quad \text{under} & \quad \text{above} \\
\text{between} & \quad \text{below} & \quad \text{among} & \quad \text{round / around} & \quad \text{next to / by / beside} \\
\text{opposite} & \quad \text{behind} & \quad \text{in front of} & \quad \text{against} \\
\end{align*}

**Prepositions of Place**

\begin{itemize}
\item in / inside
\item on
\item at
\item near
\item under
\item above
\item between
\item below
\item among
\item round / around
\item next to / by / beside
\item opposite
\item behind
\item in front of
\item against
\end{itemize}

**Prepositions of Movement**

\begin{itemize}
\item off
\item out of
\item onto
\item into
\item through
\item up
\item down
\item over
\item along
\item across
\item from ... to
\item past
\item towards
\end{itemize}

- in + cities / towns / streets / the suburbs / an armchair / danger / the middle of / the queue
- at + house number (at 23 Oxford Street) / home / school / university / work / the bus stop
- on + the left / right / the floor / the outskirts / a chair / foot / holiday
- by + bus / taxi / car / helicopter / plane / train / coach / ship / boat / air / sea

**BUT**

- on a / the bus / plane / train / coach / ship / boat – in a taxi / car / helicopter
1 Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition from the list.
- behind
- next to (x2)
- on (x4)
- under

This is Judy's bedroom. She spends most of her time here. Her room is nice and large. There is a green carpet 1) on the floor. Her bed is very comfortable with a soft pillow 2) it. There is a window 3) the bed. 4) the bed there is a lamp. Judy's desk is very modern. There is a chair 5) it and some books 6) it. 7) the walls there are some pictures and a painting. There is also a small table 8) the painting.

2 Underline the correct item.

1 Tommy is the tallest between / among the students in his class.
2 We got down / off the train at Banbury Station.
3 Please walk at / down the stairs carefully.
4 Look, Aya is hiding behind / under the tree.
5 Jim is leaning on / against the wall.
6 The train is going through / round the tunnel.
7 When the bell rang, the children came off / out of their classroom.

8 Please leave your exam papers on / in the table.
9 Jennifer slipped as she walked over / onto the platform.
10 Is this the bus that goes from London to / at Oxford?
11 As I was walking over / past the bank, I saw Jill.

3 Find the mistake and correct it.

1 I live in 15 High Street.
2 I go to school by foot every day.
3 Yesterday, Paul went to work on car.
4 Kim's office is at the fifth floor.

5 Kate is going to be late tonight. She's still in work.
6 They live at the outskirts of Madrid.
7 I met Alicia on university.
Prepositions – Linking words

4 Fill in: in front of (x2), between, behind, past, towards, in (x2) or against.

There are lots of people 1) in the bank today. 2) the cashier’s desk there’s a long queue. Two cashiers are sitting 3) the desk. The manager is standing 4) the cashiers holding some papers. A guard is leaning 5) the cashier’s desk. An old woman is walking 6) the guard 7) the cashier. A man wearing a hat is standing 8) the queue 9) a couple.

5 Fill in: round, out of (x2), on, above, into.

Lisa and her friend, Dan, are having a great time at the Jelly Bee Circus. There is a lot to see. Beautiful horses are running 1) round the circus ring. An acrobat is carefully balancing 2) a rope 3) a juggler. He is throwing balls 4) the air. Dan is laughing at the funny clown who’s chasing a monkey 5) the ring and Lisa is pointing at the circus magician who is pulling a long line of handkerchiefs 6) his pocket.

The circus is lots of fun!
### Prepositions of Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>ON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at 8:15 am</td>
<td>in the morning / afternoon / night</td>
<td>on Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at night / midnight / noon</td>
<td>in July (months)</td>
<td>on Monday evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the weekend</td>
<td>in summer (seasons)</td>
<td>on March 28th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the moment</td>
<td>in 1991 (years)</td>
<td>on a winter's day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in the twentieth century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in a week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- on time = at the right time
- at 8:30 am = exactly at that time
- in time = early enough, not late
- by 8:30 am = not later than that time, before

### Fill in: at, in or on.

1. in the evening  
2. Monday  
3. midnight  
4. April 13th  
5. 5:30 pm  
6. Tuesday morning  
7. night  
8. 6:30 pm  
9. November  
10. the summer  
11. 1999  
12. noon  
13. the twenty-first century  
14. Sunday morning  
15. a spring day

### Fill in: at, on or in.

1. A: What time is the seminar?  
   B: It's at 11:00 am in the morning.
2. A: When do you finish your exams?  
   B: two weeks.
3. A: When is your doctor's appointment?  
   B: It's Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.
4. A: What days do you work?  
   B: I work Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm but I don’t work weekends.
5. A: Is your birthday March?  
   B: Yes, it's March 15th.
6. A: When did you last see Amanda?  
   B: I saw her Friday.

### Fill in the gaps with: at, on or in, then answer the questions.

1. What time do you get up in the morning?  
   I get up at 7 o'clock.
2. What time do you go to bed night?  
3. What do you do weekends?  
4. What sports do you play summer?  
5. What do you do a cold winter's day?  
6. Where were you 6 o'clock yesterday?  
7. How old were you 2003?  
8. What are you doing the moment?
17 Prepositions – Linking words

9 Write one word for each space.

Graham Zoo

Have Fun all Year Round 1) at Graham Zoo!

Animals: The zoo 2) over 5,000 animals, most are 3) in cages but some, visitors are able 4) to touch.

Must see: Visit 5) Monkey playground. See the monkeys climbing, swinging and feeding high above the ground.

Zoo Opens: 6) 9:00 am daily.

Prices: Adults £9, children and students £6

How to find us: We are located 7) Grecian Park, near Riverdale Train Station. To get here 8) car take the M3 Motorway.

For more information: call us on (020)–774–6478.

10 Choose the correct answer.

1 Andy lives 75 Rose Street.
   A in B on C at

2 Joan works in the building the bank.
   A below B opposite C under

3 Eric is travelling from London Cambridge tomorrow.
   A to B into C through

4 Don’t worry, she’ll be time.
   A at B in C on

5 Nathan had to go to the library foot.
   A by B on C at

6 José hung the painting the fireplace.
   A up B under C over

7 He promised to be back 4 o’clock.
   A in B by C on

8 They’re building a new bridge the river.
   A along B across C onto

9 I arrived just time for my flight to Paris.
   A at B in C on

10 Ben is having a party Saturday evening.
   A on B at C in
**Prepositions – Linking words**

### Where is it?

A leader chooses an object in the classroom. In teams, students ask questions to find out where the object is.

Leader: (picture on the wall)
Team A S1: Is it on the teacher's desk?
Leader: No, it isn't, etc.

### Speaking Activity

*(Talking about location)*

Look at the picture for three minutes.
Then close your books and in pairs try to remember what there is and where it is in the room.

A: There is a table in the living room in front of the sofa.
B: The sofa is between two armchairs, etc.

### Writing Activity

You've moved with your parents to a new house. Write a letter to your English pen friend describing your house both inside and outside.

Dear ........................................  

I've just moved with my parents to our new house. It's very nice and I love it here.

My house is ....................................................................................................... .

Inside ..................................................................................................................................... ..

My favourite room is ...................................................................................................... .

I expect you to come and visit me.

Love,

..........................
Prepositions – Linking words

Linking words show the logical relationship between sentences or parts of a sentence.

Positive Addition
and, both ... and, also
She’s both clever and beautiful.

Contrast
but
Mary is talented but not very creative.

Cause / Reason
because, so
She took an umbrella because it was raining outside.

Condition
if, unless, or
He won’t go to bed unless you tell him a story.

Purpose
to, so that
Sandra wrote down Helen’s home address so that she could visit her the following week.

Relatives
who, whom, whose, which, what, that
That’s the ring which once belonged to my great grandmother.

Time
when, as soon as, while, before, until, since, etc.
Diana called the police as soon as she realised that someone had broken into her flat.

Place
where
She couldn’t remember where she had put her keys.

Join the two sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1 I’d like to go to the party. I’m too busy. (but)
   I’d like to go to the party but I’m too busy.

2 She jumped on a chair. She saw the mouse. (when)

3 She is studying hard. She will pass her exams. (so that)

4 It was cold. Tom put on a jumper. (so)

5 He’s handsome. He’s famous. (both)

6 Rick closed his eyes. He fell asleep. (as soon as)

7 Dan went to the hospital. He hurt his arm. (because)

8 I can’t help her. I know someone who can. (but)

9 First, Jim washed his hands. Then he had lunch. (before)
12. Read the sentences and underline the correct linking word / phrase as in the example:

1. Maria put on the kettle because / which she wanted a cup of tea.
2. She won’t speak to Bill as soon as / unless he apologises.
3. First, I prepared the meal. Then / Finally, I laid the table.
4. I haven’t played handball since / when I left school.
5. Which / Who is the tallest person in your family?
6. Bob brushes his teeth so / before he goes to bed.

13. Underline the correct linking word / phrase.

Kelly is 9 years old. She has brown hair 1) and / but blue eyes. She is a very happy child 2) who / which likes to make new friends. All her teachers like her 3) because / so that she is very intelligent. Kelly isn’t only a great student. She’s 4) also / and an amazing dancer. She can dance 5) both / also modern and jazz 6) but / so she especially likes hip hop.

14. Choose the correct answer.

Exercise is Great!

There are many good reasons 1) B 2) , it is great for our health. Playing sports, running, swimming and dancing help us build strong bones 3) muscles. Exercise 4) helps our heart get stronger.

5) exercise makes us feel good about ourselves. We feel happier 6) we have more energy. We are able to run faster 7) become better at playing sports with our friends.

8) exercise makes us look great, too. It helps us stay fit and keeps our body at a healthy weight, 9) is important for a long and healthy life.

1. A what       B why       C which
2. A Then       B First of all C Finally
3. A both       B and       C or
4. A also       B then      C and
5. A When       B Since      C Next
6. A while      B as soon as C when
7. A or         B and       C both
8. A Finally    B First      C Then
9. A which      B what      C that
Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Johnny, do you know where the Pyramids are?

No, miss, they must be lost. There was a teacher here yesterday asking me the same question.

a + consonant sound (/b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /p/, etc.) a pen
an + vowel sound (/æ/, /ə/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /æ/, etc.) an apple

- **A / An** is used with singular countable nouns when we talk about things in general.
  An aeroplane is faster than a train. A greengrocer sells vegetables.
  (Which aeroplane? Aeroplanes in general.) (Which greengrocer? Greengrocers in general.)

- We often use *a / an* after the verbs ‘to be’ and ‘have / have got’.
  He is a photographer. He has got a camera.

- We do not use *a / an* with uncountable or plural nouns. We can use some instead.
  Would you like some tea? Yes, please! And I’d like some biscuits. (NOT Would you like a tea?)

- **A / An** is not used before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun. However, if the adjective is followed by a noun, we use *a* if the adjective begins with a consonant noun and *an* if the adjective begins with a vowel sound.
  It’s a ring. It’s expensive. It’s an expensive ring.

- **The** is used before singular and plural nouns, both countable and uncountable, when we talk about something specific or when the noun is mentioned for a second time.
  The boy who has just left is my cousin. (Which boy? Not any boy. A specific boy, the boy who has just left.)
  There is a cat on the sofa. The cat is sleeping. (‘The cat’ is mentioned for a second time.)

- We use **the** with the words cinema, theatre, radio, country(side), seaside, beach, world, weekend, etc.
  We go to the beach every Sunday.

- We use either **a / an** or **the** before a singular countable noun to represent a class of people, animals or things.
  A / The dolphin is more intelligent than a / the shark. (We mean dolphins and sharks in general.)
  ALSO: Dolphins are more intelligent than sharks.

• A / An is used with singular countable nouns when we talk about things in general.
  An aeroplane is faster than a train. A greengrocer sells vegetables.
  (Which aeroplane? Aeroplanes in general.) (Which greengrocer? Greengrocers in general.)

• We often use *a / an* after the verbs ‘to be’ and ‘have / have got’.
  He is a photographer. He has got a camera.

• We do not use *a / an* with uncountable or plural nouns. We can use some instead.
  Would you like some tea? Yes, please! And I’d like some biscuits. (NOT Would you like a tea?)

• **A / An** is not used before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun. However, if the adjective is followed by a noun, we use *a* if the adjective begins with a consonant noun and *an* if the adjective begins with a vowel sound.
  It’s a ring. It’s expensive. It’s an expensive ring.

• **The** is used before singular and plural nouns, both countable and uncountable, when we talk about something specific or when the noun is mentioned for a second time.
  The boy who has just left is my cousin. (Which boy? Not any boy. A specific boy, the boy who has just left.)
  There is a cat on the sofa. The cat is sleeping. (‘The cat’ is mentioned for a second time.)

• We use **the** with the words cinema, theatre, radio, country(side), seaside, beach, world, weekend, etc.
  We go to the beach every Sunday.

• We use either **a / an** or **the** before a singular countable noun to represent a class of people, animals or things.
  A / The dolphin is more intelligent than a / the shark. (We mean dolphins and sharks in general.)
  ALSO: Dolphins are more intelligent than sharks.
1 Fill in with a, an or some.

1. an apple
2. bananas
3. bird
4. cheese
5. diary
6. owl
7. egg
8. lemons
9. camel

2 Fill in: a, an, the or some.

1 A: Can I help you?
   B: Yes. I’m looking for a book about whales.
2 A: When do you usually go to cinema?
   B: At the weekend.
3 A: Do you have any plans for tonight, Mandy?
   B: Yes, I’m going out with some friends.
4 A: Did you have fun at the zoo?
   B: Yes! We saw some penguins and the elephant.
5 A: What do you want to be when you grow up?
   B: an astronaut!
6 A: Where are the boys, Bob?
   B: They are playing in the garden.
7 A: Did you buy anything at the shops, Betty?
   B: Yes, Mum. I bought a silk scarf.
8 A: What’s this?
   B: It’s an old radio.
The is also used before:

- nouns which are unique.
  Haven't you been to the Acropolis yet?
- names of cinemas (the Odeon), hotels (the Hilton), theatres (the Rex), museums (the Prado), newspapers (the Times), ships (the Queen Mary).
- names of rivers (the Thames), seas (the Black Sea), groups of islands / states (the Bahamas, the USA), mountain ranges (the Alps), deserts (the Gobi Desert), oceans (the Pacific) and names with ... of (The Tower of London).
- musical instruments.
  Can you play the guitar?
- names of people / families / nationality words.
  the Smiths, the English, the Italians, etc.
- titles without proper names.
  the Queen, the President
- the superlative degree of adjectives / adverbs (the best).
  He's the most intelligent student of all.

The is omitted before:

- proper nouns. Paula comes from Canada.
- names of sports, activities, colours, substances and meals.
  He plays tennis well. She likes blue. Soda isn't expensive. Lunch is ready.
- names of countries (Italy), cities (London), streets (Bond Street), parks (Hyde Park), mountains (Everest), islands (Cyprus), lakes (Lake Michigan), continents (Europe).
- the possessive case or possessive adjectives. This isn't your coat, it's Kate's.
- the words 'home' and 'Father / Mother' when we talk about our own home / parents.
  Father isn't at home.
- titles with proper names.
  Queen Elizabeth, President Kennedy
- bed, school, church, hospital, prison, when they are used for the reason they exist. John was taken to hospital. BUT: His mother went to the hospital to see him.

Fill in the where necessary. Then circle the correct answer.

1 Is Lisbon the capital of Portugal?
   A Yes  B No

2 Is Malta in the Caspian Sea?
   A Yes  B No

3 Is Lake Baikal in the Russian Federation the world's deepest lake?
   A Yes  B No

4 Where is the Sahara Desert?
   A In Asia  B In Africa

5 What is the biggest island in Greece?
   A Corfu  B Crete

6 What is the capital of Italy?
   A Rome  B Milan

7 Is the Arctic Ocean bigger than the Indian Ocean?
   A Yes  B No

8 Is the Everest the highest mountain in the world?
   A Yes  B No

9 Where are Sardinia and Corsica?
   A In the Black Sea  B In the Mediterranean Sea

10 Where is the Mississippi River?
    A In the USA  B In the UK
Articles

4. Fill in the where necessary.

Did you know?

1. Rafflesia arnoldii is the largest flower in the world. It weighs 7kg and grows only in Sumatra, Indonesia.
2. Johann Vaaler invented paperclip in 1899.
4. It took Egyptians 20 years to build Great Pyramids.
5. The most important river entering Black Sea is Danube.
6. The bass is the largest of string instruments.

5. Fill in a or the where necessary.

John: Do you want to come to 1) the theatre with me tonight?
Ann: Sorry, I can't. I'm going to 2) restaurant with my cousin from 3) America.
John: What part of 4) USA does he come from?

6. Fill in a, an or the where necessary.

1 A: Can you tell me the way to the nearest bank, please?
   B: Sure. Turn left here and you'll find it in Green Street.
2 A: Is this Ahmed's motorbike?
   B: No, blue motorbike over there is his.
3 A: Where are Wilsons going on holiday?
   B: They're going to Bahamas.
4 A: What do you know about the Bermuda Islands?
   B: They're in North Atlantic Ocean.
5 A: What shall we do tonight?
   B: Let's go to Odeon. There's a comedy on with Jim Carrey.
6 A: I'm going to make pie for tonight.
   B: Great!
7 A: I saw amazing film last night.
   B: Really? What was it about?
8 A: Brad is going to London on business trip.
   B: Is he going to stay at Mandeville Hotel again?
9 A: Would you like some ice cream?
   B: No, thanks. I'd prefer sandwich.
Lisa recently went on holiday to Spain. While she was there, she visited three different places, tried the local food and bought some souvenirs. Look at the pictures and the words given and say what Lisa did using a, an, some or the, where necessary.

1. Lisa went to *Barcelona*.
2. She *ate* paella.
3. She *bought* a Spanish fan for herself.
4. She *visited* the Prado Museum.
5. She *took* photos of Lake Sanabria.
6. She *bought* flamenco dolls for her friends.

Complete the questions with a, an or the, where necessary, using the words in the list. Ask your partner to answer the questions.

- Mont Blanc
- breakfast
- violin
- restaurant
- UK
- aeroplane
- African safari
- basketball

1. A: Can you play *the violin*?
   B: No, I can't, but I can play the *piano*.

2. What do you usually have for *breakfast*?

3. Have you ever been to *UK*?

4. Would you like to climb *Mont Blanc*?

5. Do you like *football*?

6. Would you ever go on *African safari*?

7. Are you going to eat at *restaurant* tonight?

8. Have you ever flown in *airplane*?
Speaking Activity

Talking about a place

In pairs, ask and answer questions about where you and your family went on holiday last summer, which places you visited, what local dishes you tried and what souvenirs you bought for your friends.

A: Where did you go on holiday last summer?
B: We went to Venice in Italy, etc.

Writing Activity

You are writing a letter to your English pen friend. You are telling him what you and your family did on your summer holiday. Write about: what places / visit, what / eat and what / buy.

Dear ..................................

I've just come back from .................................. We had a fabulous time there.
My family and I went to ................................., which was fantastic. We ........................................

What about you? What did you do on your summer holiday?

Write back,

..........................................................
1 Fill in: next to, beside, between, behind, against, across, in, over (x2), along, on or under.

Tai and his father are fishing

1) **beside** the river. Tai’s dog is lying
2) ............... him. His sister Lin is leaning
3) ............... a tree. There is a boat
4) ............... the bridge and a man
5) ............... the boat. He is fishing, too.

There is a man riding his motorbike

6) ............... the road. A man is driving

his car 7) ............... the bridge. There is

a man 8) ............... the motorbike. He is

walking 9) ............... the road. There are some birds flying 10) ............... the

river and there is a girl lying 11) ............... the grass 12) ............... two trees.

2 Fill in: at, on, under (x2), in, behind, out of, opposite, in front of.

1 The cat is **under** the table.

2 They are sitting ............... each other.

3 Pedro is walking ............... Juan.

4 Rosa is ............... home. She is

watching TV. She is sitting ............... the armchair. The TV is

her.

5 The woman is sitting ............... the

sunshade. The man is sitting ............... the deckchair. The boys are coming

d the sea.
Progress Check 9

3 Fill in at, in or on.

1. in the afternoon
2. August
3. Wednesday
4. noon
5. 2005
6. September 12th
7. the weekend
8. spring

4 Fill in the where necessary.

1) Cyprus is 2) third largest island in Mediterranean Sea. It is located west of Lebanon, south of 3) 4) Turkey and north of 5) Egypt. 6) people who live there speak both 7) Greek and 8) Turkish. Cyprus is one of 9) most popular tourist destinations. Millions of tourists visit Cyprus every year.

5 Fill in a, an or the where necessary.

1 A: Do you know where the Mississippi River is?
    B: Yes, it is in North America.

2 A: Have you ever been to New York?
    B: No, but I've been to Washington, D.C. and I met President when I was there.

3 A: Would you like to go to cinema tonight?
    B: I'd love to. There's great film on at Plaza.

4 A: We're planning to go to Spain this summer.
    B: I'm sure you'll enjoy yourselves. Spanish are wonderful people.

5 A: Which is faster, tiger or giraffe?
    B: I think tigers are faster than giraffes but cheetahs are fastest of all.

6 A: Did you know my cousin is actor?
    B: Really? I had no idea.

7 A: Is Mum busy at the moment?
    B: Yes, she is. She's making dinner.

8 A: Who is going to open the new hospital?
    B: I think Queen is going to do it.
Underline the correct form.

2. China is in Asia / the Asia.
3. Jimmy usually watches TV in evenings / the evenings.
4. Do you know how to play guitar / the guitar?
5. This is my best friend, Pamela / the Pamela.
6. Sahara / The Sahara Desert is in Africa / the Africa.
7. We have dinner / the dinner at 7 o’clock.
8. Coliseum / The Coliseum is in Rome / the Rome.
9. Let’s play volleyball / the volleyball.
10. The Earth / Earth goes around Sun / the Sun.
11. We’re going to Canary Islands / the Canary Islands for our summer holidays.
12. Austria is in Europe / the Europe.

You will hear a man asking for information about buying a bus ticket. Listen and complete questions 1-5. You will hear the conversation twice.

Wilson BUS LINES

To: Amsterdam

Date of journey: 1

Bus leaves at: 2

Return ticket costs: 3 €

Bus Ticket Office opening hours: 4 to 11:00 pm

Address: 5 108 Road
1. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Akim,

I 1) write to tell you about the great time I 2) have with my grandpa in the countryside.

Every day, we 3) wake up early and we 4) start our day with a big healthy breakfast. Then we 5) go for a long walk by the lake. I really 6) enjoy it because there 7) be so many birds and animals here that you 8) not/see in the city.

Tomorrow, my grandpa and I 9) go fishing. He 10) have a small boat. I hope it doesn’t rain.

See you when I get back,
Tom

2. Use the verbs to complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>see</th>
<th>not believe</th>
<th>belong</th>
<th>taste</th>
<th>appear</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>think</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 This jacket a lot. It’s very expensive.</td>
<td>5 I George after work today.</td>
<td>6 This isn’t Nick’s laptop. It to John.</td>
<td>7 I what he’s saying.</td>
<td>8 The band at the youth centre tonight.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 She lunch now.</td>
<td>3 The food delicious.</td>
<td>4 I of going to the cinema tonight.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Underline the correct item.

1 Beth goes / is going shopping every Saturday morning.
2 Mr Taylor teaches / is teaching Maths at Blair High School.
3 What do you do / are you doing tonight?
4 Do Bob and Ann play / Are Bob and Ann playing in the garden right now?
5 Does water freeze / Is water freezing at 0°C?
6 We look / are looking for some new furniture for our living room.
7 The Parkers live / are living in Manchester.
8 They fly / are flying to Rome tomorrow evening.
4 Put the adverbs of frequency in brackets in the correct position in the sentences.

1 I see my aunt and uncle because they live far away. (rarely) .................................

2 Oliver is at school on time. (never) .................................

3 Fiona watches TV in the evening. (always) .................................

4 Sue spends her Saturdays with her friends. (usually) .................................

5 Do you travel abroad? (often) .................................

6 Jane plays in the park. (sometimes) .................................

5 Fill in: has – have been in / to, has – have gone to.

1 Belinda isn’t here at the moment. She ................................. the bank to take out some money.

2 Nigel and Layla ................................. Mexico. They came back last week.

3 He ................................. the garage for hours! What is he doing?

4 The Browns ................................. Vienna on holiday. I’m sure they’re having a good time.

5 Mrs Bowes ................................. Munich on business. She’s coming back tomorrow.

6 Aya’s sister ................................. hospital since Wednesday.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

Ann: I don’t know where to go on holiday this year. Have you got any ideas?

Betty: 1) (you/ever/go) to Spain? I .................................

2) (go) to Barcelona last year and I really 3) (enjoy) myself.

Ann: Well, I 4) (spend) two years in Spain while I 5) (be) at University. I 6) (never/visit) South America, though.

Betty: A friend of mine 7) (work) in Brazil before. I think you 8) (already/meet) her. Do you remember Kate from my party?

Ann: Oh, yes. I 9) (speak) to her. She’s really nice. Maybe I can talk to her about it.
Hello, Annie!

How are you? I'm so sorry I 1) ................................ (not/write) for so long but I 2) ................................ (have) a lot of exams lately. I 3) ................................ (sit) for three final exams so far this week and next week I 4) ................................ (take) a Maths and History test! Mr Jones, our Maths teacher 5) ................................ (always/give) us lots of homework – it 6) ................................ (be) very annoying but I know he only 7) ................................ (want) to help us! Anyway, how about you? When 8) ................................ (you/sit) your final exams? 9) ................................ (you/study) hard these days, too?

Well, I have to go now because Mum 10) ................................ (just/call) me for dinner. Please keep in touch!

Love,
Laura

---

1 Helen .... a fax at the moment.
   A is sending B sends C has sent

2 They haven’t seen each other .... they left camp.
   A before B for C since

3 My mother .... in a hospital. She’s a nurse.
   A works B is working C has worked

4 Have you called a taxi ....?
   A rarely B yet C just

5 He .... in Italy before.
   A lives B is living C has lived

6 He .... his leg, so he can’t play football.
   A has broken B breaks C is breaking

7 Paul .... Paris for two years now.
   A has been to B has gone to C has been in

8 Costas .... a bath at the moment.
   A is having B has C has had

9 I haven’t been to Portsmouth .... three years.
   A since B for C just

10 They left the house an hour ....
   A last B before C ago

11 I’ve .... tidied my bedroom.
   A already B lately C yet

12 He’s .... late for school. He can’t wake up in the morning.
   A never B always C rarely

13 Yesterday, we .... dinner at an excellent Chinese restaurant.
   A have had B are having C had

14 Janet .... very pretty today.
   A is looking B looks C look

15 Carla .... two brothers and a sister.
   A has B is having C have
Revision 2 (Units 1-4)

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

- A: How long 1) ................................ (you/work) for this company?
  B: I 2) ................................ (start) working here six years ago.
- A: Is this a new bicycle?
  B: Yes, my parents 3) ................................ (give) it to me last week.
- A: When 4) ................................ (you/meet) Alison?
  B: We 5) ................................ (know) each other since we 6) ................................ (be) ten years old.
- A: Can you help me with the washing-up, please?
  B: I'm sorry, I can't. I 7) ................................ (not/finish) my homework yet.

2. Fill in: have - has gone to, have - has been to / in.

- A: Can I talk to Mr Harris, please?
  B: I'm sorry but Mr Harris 1) ................................ (be) in Paris.
- A: Have you visited the National Museum?
  B: No, not yet. I 2) ................................ (be) only in Athens for two days.
- A: Are Sue and Ann at home?
  B: No, they aren't. They 3) ................................ (be) in the supermarket.
- A: 4) ................................ (be) you ever to New York?
  B: Yes and I had a great time.

3. Underline the correct item.

1. Markus and Emma are listening to music every day / at the moment.
2. He bought / has bought a new computer last week.
4. She usually is visiting / visits her grandparents on Sundays.
5. This time tomorrow, I fly / will be flying to Moscow.
6. Dad hasn't come home from work already / yet.
7. Don't go into the kitchen. I am cleaning / have just cleaned the floor.
8. Look! The Sun is rising / rises.
9. Lan hasn't called / didn't call us yet.
10. Will you be going / Do you go to the chemist's this afternoon? I need some vitamins.
11. This jacket costs / is costing a lot of money. I can't afford it.
12. Have you ever / never tried paella?
4 Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

1. plays / piano / she / the / beautifully
2. small / she / a(n) / antique / wooden / table / has
3. gave / me / he / beautiful / ring / a / gold
4. never / arrives / he / before / at work / 10 o’clock
5. goes / she / every / morning / jogging
6. by bus / to school / comes / usually / he

5 Fill in: than, of or in and the correct comparative or superlative form.

Martin Hamble is a member of one of the
1) .................................. (famous) basketball teams
2) .................................. (tall)
and 3) .................................. (young) player
the team. Martin is a very good player but his friend, Jim, is
4) .................................. (good)
both of them. He is 7)
5) .................................. (old)
and Martin and he’s also 6) .................................. (fast)
8) .................................. (exciting) player to watch and also
.................................. (popular) member

6 Complete the exchanges with too or enough and the adjectives in brackets.

1 A: Would you like to go for a walk?
   B: No, I’m ..........................(tired).
2 A: Can he do the puzzle?
   B: Yes, he is ..........................(clever).
3 A: It’s ..........................(hot) in here.
   B: Why don’t you open the window?
4 A: Does your daughter stay at home alone?
   B: No, she’s ..........................(young).
5 A: Did they fly their kites on Saturday?
   B: Yes, it was ..........................(windy).
6 A: Did you have fun at the party?
   B: No, it was ..........................(boring).
7 Fill in: will/won’t, shall or be going to.

1. we go to the theatre this evening?
2. She probably pass her exams.
3. Now that he has the money, he buy a car.
4. Be careful! Otherwise you hurt yourself.
5. Look! Tim win! He’s much faster than the other runners.
6. I’m afraid I be able to come to your party.
7. we go to Spain for our holiday this year?
8. She travel around the world. She’s leaving on Friday.
9. I’ve just enrolled for the language course. I start it in September.

8 Choose the correct item.

1. He’s person I’ve ever met.
   A the friendlier  B friendly  C the friendliest

2. The Moon around the Earth.
   A is moving  B moves  C has moved

3. They haven’t seen each other they left school.
   A after  B for  C since

4. I think Holland win the World Cup.
   A is going to  B will  C shall

5. My brother to the gym. He’ll be back in two hours.
   A goes  B is going  C has gone

6. I haven’t been to Portsmouth three years.
   A since  B for  C after

7. You put too sugar in my tea. I can’t drink it now.
   A much  B many  C enough

8. Mike is funnier than I am.
   A very  B less  C much

9. He a new car last week.
   A bought  B buys  C is buying

10. This is time I’ve spent away from home.
    A longer  B long  C the longest

11. This time tomorrow, Kofi for the airport.
    A leaves  B has left  C will be leaving

12. My bag is than hers.
    A the heavier  B heavier  C heaviest

13. I’m tired. I to bed early.
    A go  B ’ll go  C went

14. She goes to the opera. She doesn’t like it.
    A never  B always  C usually

(Points: )

(100)
1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Bobby,

I 1) (have) great news! We 2) (plan) to visit your country! We 3) (not/buy) our plane tickets yet but we 4) (think) of coming at the end of the month. I'm so excited! We 5) (want) to visit all those places we've talked about.

Well, that's all for now. Talk to you soon!

Best wishes,
Mike

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use be going to, was/were going to, the present simple or will.

Lea: What are your plans for the weekend?
Robert: We've just changed them. We 1) (go) camping but the weather forecast warned that it 2) (rain), so we 3) (stay) indoors and watch some DVDs.

Terry: Do you have a few minutes, sir? I need to talk to you.
Mr Gear: I don't have time right now, Terry. I 4) (be) late for a meeting. I 5) (see) you when I 6) (come) back.

Terry: OK, sir. Thank you.

Paula: Are you busy this evening?
Wendy: Yes, I 7) (watch) a film with my friend, Sarah. Why do you ask?
Paula: I 8) (ask) you to have dinner.
Wendy: Oh. Well, I don't have anything planned for tomorrow.
Paula: OK! I 9) (see) you at 7 at Pierre's.

3 Underline the correct item.

1 Mitsuko is the best student of / in our class.
2 Their house is bigger from / than ours.
3 It's much / more hotter today than yesterday.
4 Ann is the shortest in / of Mary's friends.
5 The diamond ring is the more / most expensive of all.
6 Ivan is as tall so / as James.
7 The older she gets, the more / most beautiful she becomes.
8 The armchair is much / more comfortable than the chair.
9 This is a / the best film I've ever seen.
10 The Russian Federation is the largest country of / in the world.
4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

1. Don’t walk in there! I ........................................ (just/clean) the floor.
2. Jane’s hungry. She ........................................ (not/eat) since breakfast.
3. He is tired. He ........................................ (study) for four hours.
4. I don’t want to see that film again. I ........................................ (already/see) it twice.
5. Sandy ........................................ (teach) English for ten years.
6. Bruno ........................................ (not/do) the washing-up yet.
7. He ........................................ (work) all morning.
8. They ........................................ (play) in the garden for two hours.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

My friend, Jill and I 1) ........................................ (walk) home from school last week when we
2) ........................................ (see) a little boy who 3) ........................................ (cry). He
4) ........................................ (be) lost and he 5) ........................................ (look) for someone to
help him. Jill and I 6) ........................................ (walk) him back to our school and the headmaster
7) ........................................ (call) his parents to pick him up. His mother and father
8) ........................................ (be) very happy and 9) ........................................ (thank) us for our
help.

6 Fill in: used to or didn’t use to.

When I was very little, I 1) ............... spend a lot of time in my bedroom. I 2) ............... play
with my toys and watch cartoons. In the afternoons, I 3) ............... go to the park with my
mum. In the evenings, I 4) ............... stay up late but now I do.
7 Underline the correct item.

1 His clothes are dirty. He has been painting / was painting the house.
2 The Millers watched / were watching TV when the lights went out.
3 This time next week, I tour / will be touring Rome with my family.

4 I was going to call / called you but I couldn’t find your phone number.
5 Hilda has been reading / has read four books this month.
6 Dad used to / didn’t use to work on Saturdays but he doesn’t any more.

8 Choose the correct item.

1 John ...... down the road when he fell.
   A walked  B was walking  C has walked
2 Jane is the ...... person I know.
   A cleverest  B cleverer  C more clever
3 She doesn’t mind walking to work. She ...... to it.
   A isn’t used  B is used  C used
4 There are too ...... books in this bag. It’s very heavy.
   A much  B many  C enough
5 Janet ...... the hairdresser’s; she’ll be back at 3 o’clock.
   A has gone to  B has been to  C has been in
6 It’s the ...... coat she has ever seen.
   A most expensive  B more expensive  C expensive
7 The weather is ...... today than it was yesterday.
   A good  B better  C best
8 Don’t worry. You will soon ...... to wearing glasses.
   A are used  B get used  C used
9 ...... breakfast every morning?
   A Do you have  B Are you having  C Did you have
10 John ...... rugby when he hurt his arm.
    A play  B played  C was playing
11 I’ll tell Luigi about the meeting. I ...... him at work anyway.
    A have seen  B will be seeing  C see
12 Tom sings ...... .
    A beautiful  B beautifully  C good
13 Frank is tired because he ...... all day.
    A studied  B has studied  C has been studying
14 Cathy ...... move to LA but she decided to stay in Boston.
    A will  B is going to  C was going to
Revision 4 (Units 1–8)

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 She got up / suddenly / the room / and left

2 They've bought a / two-storey / lovely / in London / old-fashioned / house

3 He walked / in the rain / up the hill / slowly

4 Every Monday / to the gym / by car / they go

5 He's built a / wooden / beautiful / bookcase

2 Choose the correct item.

1 “Have you ever .... Helsinki?” “Yes, once, in 1999.”
   A gone to B been to C been in

2 I .... to driving on the left now but it was hard at the beginning.
   A 'm used B 'm not used C used

3 While she was chopping onions, she accidentally .... her finger.
   A cut B has cut C was cutting

4 .... your invitation to the wedding yet?
   A Don't you get B Haven't you got C Didn't you get

5 He .... live in London but now he lives in a small town.
   A uses B used to C was used to

6 She .... in this house for 25 years.
   A has been living B lives C is living

7 Bruno and Carla are playing with two .... children.
   A another B the other C other

8 They .... have a barbecue but it started to rain.
   A will B were going to C are going to

9 The black dress .... Kim perfectly.
   A fits B fitting C is fitting

10 .... you seen Nathan lately?
   A Have B Did C Do

11 They .... house next week.
   A move B are moving C moved

12 Ralph is .... on time for work. He's never late.
   A often B sometimes C always

13 Maria is .... than her sister.
   A short B shorter C shortest

14 The soup is .... hot to eat.
   A much B enough C too
3 Fill in the appropriate reflexive or emphatic pronouns.

1 Help to some more cake, please.
2 The children enjoyed at the party.
3 Nobody helped her with this exercise. She did it
4 Jack burnt while trying to make an omelette.

4 Fill in the correct pronouns or possessive adjectives.

My aunt and uncle live in Paris.
1) house is very big. They do most of the work
2) . My aunt enjoys gardening and 3) friends say it is the prettiest garden in the world! At the moment, my uncle is painting the house 4) , and 5) friend, Mr Brown, is helping 6) .

5 Fill in: any, anything, no, nothing, some, somebody, somewhere or anywhere.

1 Would you like chocolate?
2 I'm afraid there isn't juice left. Can you buy some?
3 Mei and I went shopping but we didn't buy .
4 There is waiting for you outside.
5 Let's go! There's time to waste.
6 Are you going nice for your holidays?
7 I'm thirsty; I've had to drink all day.
8 I left my glasses in the house.

6 Fill in the gaps with both, all, neither or none.

1 A: Was the test difficult?
  B: Not really. I'm sure we passed.
2 A: How are Lin and Kim doing at school?
  B: Great. of them are very good students.
3 A: Are Tina and Kate at home?
  B: Yes. They are doing their homework.
4 A: Why didn't you and Maggie come to the cinema last night?
  B: of us felt like going out.
5 A: Why didn't you buy any of those trousers?
  B: Because of them fit me.
6 A: What do your parents do?
  B: They are teachers.
7 A: Mum, where did you put my books?
  B: They're on the table over there.
8 A: I'm looking for Camila and Sarah but of them is here.
  B: Yes. They've gone shopping.
Revision 4

7  Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, the past continuous or the past perfect.

1 What ................................ (you/do) at 8 o'clock last night?
2 They ................................ (move) into their new flat two weeks ago.
3 We ................................ (finish) tidying the flat by the time our guests arrived.
4 Tim ................................ (turn) 14 last Sunday.

5 The children were doing their homework while their mother (prepare) dinner.
6 He couldn’t pay the bill because he (leave) his wallet at home.
7 When Dad ................................ (come) home, we had dinner.

(Points: 7x2 14)

8  Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 After Mike ................................ (pack) his suitcase, he called for a taxi.
2 Oh no! I ................................ (lose) my wallet!
3 The children are exhausted.
   They ................................ (play) all morning.

4 Helen ................................ (cook) dinner before Tony came back from work.
5 Mitsuko’s eyes hurt. She ................................ (read) for hours.
6 He was happy because he ................................ (win) the race.

(Points: 6x3 18)

(Total: 100)
1. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.
   1. always / writes / neatly / she
   2. owns / she / lovely / a / house / old
   3. I / TV / every evening / watch
   4. by bus / to school / goes / usually / she

2. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.
   1. Are there any (many) questions?
   2. My brother is (old) me.
   3. Is this dress (expensive) that one?
   4. Tina is (tall) girl in her class.
   5. That rock concert was (good) I've ever been to.
   6. Trains are (fast) cars.
   7. What is (high) mountain in Europe?
   8. The Coliseum is one of (famous) monuments the world.

3. Answer the questions using too or enough.
   1. "Can he have a shower?"
      "No, ." (cold)
   2. "Can he jump?"
      "No, ." (frightened)
   3. "Can he go to school?"
      "No, ." (well)
   4. "Can he make people laugh?"
      "Yes, ." (funny)
   5. "Can he lift it?"
      "No, ." (strong)
   6. "Can Bob win?"
      "No, ." (slow)
4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Brenda,

How are you? I 1) (write) to tell you my exciting news! You 2) (know) how much I 3) (always/want) to be an actor. Well, my dream 4) (finally/come) true! Last week, I 5) (try out) for a small part in a film. And guess what! I 6) (get) the part.

To tell you the truth, I 7) (be) a little nervous about the whole thing but I do have a great acting coach. Filming 8) (start) in the next few weeks.

Wish me luck,
Ted

(Points: 6x2 16)

5 Fill in: both (of), neither (of), none (of) or all (of).

Deborah and Carla are friends. They 1) like skiing and mountain-climbing but 2) them likes water sports, so they often go on winter holidays together. Last winter, they went to Switzerland with 3) their friends who like skiing and they 4) had a wonderful time. Unfortunately, 5) their friends could stay for more than a week but 6) Deborah and Carla are planning to go again this year. 7) them would miss it for the world!

(Points: 7x1 7)

6 Circle the correct item.

1 You should / can put your litter in the bin.

2 You can't / don't have to eat your lunch now. You can eat it later.

3 He must / can't be rich.

4 Will / Shall I help you with your suitcase?

5 May / Must I use your phone, please?

6 You must / can obey the school rules.

(Points: 6x2 12)
7 Complete the dialogue.

A: Hi, Sam.
S: Hello, Ali. That’s my new bike over there.
A: 1) ................................?
S: My bike’s the red one.
A: 2) ................................?
S: I got it last week.
A: 3) ................................?
S: Yes, it goes very fast.
A: 4) ................................?
S: It’s a gift from my parents.
A: 5) ................................?
S: Yes, I ride it to school every day.
A: 6) ................................?
S: Yes, of course you can ride it.

Points: ———— (6x2 12)

8 Add question tags and short answers.

1 I’ve met you before, ................................... ? Yes, ......................................
2 I’m in the same class as you, ................................... ? Yes, ......................................
3 Her father’s my Chemistry teacher, ................................... ? Yes, ......................................
4 He works hard, ................................... ? No, ......................................
5 You know about the bank robbery, ................................... ? No, ......................................
6 You’ve read the newspaper, ................................... ? No, ......................................
7 He lives next door, ................................... ? Yes, ......................................
8 She didn’t pass her grammar test last week, ................................... ? No, ......................................

Points: ———— (8x2 16)

9 Choose the correct item.

1 Can I use ........ mobile phone, please?
   A you  B your  C yours
2 ........ Penny use to live in Ireland?
   A Is  B Does  C Did
3 May I have ........ cup of tea, please?
   A other  B another  C the other
4 Pablo speaks English very .........
   A well  B better  C best
5 Does ........ know where Pierre is?
   A anyone  B no one  C someone
6 I’m hungry. I ........ a sandwich.
   A ’m having  B have  C ’ll have
7 Elena made the cake .........
   A herself  B himself  C myself
8 We’re going to the cinema. Do you want to join ........ ?
   A we  B us  C our
9 “I’m going to the bus station.” “ ........ am I. I’ll give you a lift.”
   A Neither  B Nor  C So

Points: ———— (9x1 9)

Total: ———— (100)
1 Answer the questions using too or enough.

1 "Can he eat his lunch?"
   "No, ........................................ (hungry)"

2 "Can you buy this necklace?"
   "No, ........................................ (expensive)"

3 Can Tim win the race?
   Yes, ........................................ (fast)

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Last week, Pedro 1) .................................. (start) a new job in a computer company. He
2) .................................. (work) there for five days now and he really enjoys the work. He
3) .................................. (find) the first day difficult as he 4) .................................. (not/do)
this type of job before. At the moment, he 5) .................................. (look for) a house near his office.
He 6) .................................. (hope) he 7) .................................. (find) one soon.

3 Choose the correct item.

1 Have you seen ...... glasses? I can’t find them anywhere.
   A your   B my   C mine

2 The ...... bicycles are in the garden.
   A girls   B girl   C girls’

3 Silvio is a very clever boy, ...... ?
   A isn’t he   B doesn’t he   C didn’t he

4 ...... , we heard a loud noise.
   A Sudden   B Suddenly   C More suddenly

5 This time next week, I ...... on a sandy beach.
   A am sunbathing   B sunbathe   C will be sunbathing

6 Ian has lived in Rome ...... 2005.
   A when   B for   C since

7 This cake ...... delicious!
   A taste   B tastes   C is tasting

8 Cathy ...... to school when it started to rain.
   A is walking   B was walking   C walked

9 That isn’t ...... football. It’s Tim’s.
   A my   B mine   C me

10 Did you ...... to play in the park when you were little?
   A used   B use   C uses

11 When I got home, there wasn’t ...... there.
   A someone   B no one   C anyone

12 Sue ...... with her aunt this week.
   A is staying   B stays   C stayed
4 Circle the correct item.

1 You can / should buy a new car.

2 Shall / Will we go to the cinema?

3 You mustn't / don't have to talk during an exam.

4 You can't / needn't take an umbrella with you. The weather's fine!

5 She can't / must be his grandmother; she looks very young.

6 Shall / May I sit here, please?

5 Complete the dialogue.

J: Hello Mike. 1) ................................................... ?
M: I'm going shopping.
J: 2) ................................................... ?
M: I'm going with my friend, Melek.
J: 3) ................................................... ?
M: We're going to buy some CDs.

J: 4) ................................................... ?
M: Yes, I like pop music very much.
J: 5) ................................................... ?
M: Yes, I do have Britney Spears' latest CD.
J: 6) ................................................... ?
M: I bought it two weeks ago, when it was number 1 in the charts.
6 Fill in the question tags in the dialogue.

Eric: Let's go for lunch, 1) ________________?  
Lucy: Sounds great. Where would you like to go?  
Eric: You like Mediterranean food, 2) ________________?  
Lucy: Yeah, I love it.  
Eric: Then why don't we go to the Italian restaurant nearby?  
Lucy: Good idea. It's right around the corner, 3) ________________?  
Eric: Yes. Hey, you've got Jane's number, 4) ________________?  
Lucy: Of course, why?  
Eric: Let's invite her.  
Lucy: OK. I'll call her right now.

Points: 8 (4x2)

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

Georgia wants 1) ________________ (become) a teacher.  
She is a very good student who likes to spend time 2) ________________ (read) interesting books. During summer, she prefers 3) ________________ (work) at a camp. She enjoys 4) ________________ (plan) fun activities for the children. She is looking forward to 5) ________________ (get) her diploma next year. She can't wait 6) ________________ (start) teaching.

Points: 12 (6x2)

8 Turn from active into passive.

1) A farmer dug up a very old statue last week. 2) Somebody had buried it hundreds of years ago. 3) The farmer took the statue to a museum. 4) Experts are repairing it. 5) The museum will put the statue on display. 6) The museum has given the farmer a reward.
Fill in the gaps using the appropriate tense.

Sally 1) .................. (live) in California. She 2) .................. (live) there for five years. She 3) .................. (move) there when she was seven years old. It was hard for her to leave her old school but since then she 4) .................. (make) plenty of new friends. One morning, while she 5) .................. (wait) for the school bell to ring, she 6) .................. (see) a new student. The girl 7) .................. (stand) in a corner and she 8) .................. (listen) to some music on her MP3 player. Sally 9) .................. (walk over) to say hello and the two girls started talking. Since then they 10) .................. (become) great friends.

Choose the correct item.

1 Your garden is larger than . . . .
   A us B our C ours
2 He's tired. He . . . . since 9 o'clock.
   A studies B has been studying C has studied
3 I want to go . . . . hot on holiday. I think I'll travel to Spain.
   A nowhere B anywhere C somewhere
4 She's at the bus station. She . . . . travel by bus.
   A is going to B will C shall
5 I often drive my . . . . car.
   A fathers B father's C fathers'  
6 It's . . . . cold to go out.
   A too B enough C more
7 When my older sister passed her driving test, she was pleased with . . . .
   A her B herself C hers
8 I wish the neighbour's dog would stop . . . . !
   A barking B to bark C bark
9 What . . . . Pam doing yesterday at 3 o'clock?
   A was B were C are
10 May has four children but . . . . of them are tall.
   A both B neither C none

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or the -ing form.

1 I don't like . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . by plane. (travel)
2 He left without . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . goodbye. (say)
3 She managed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . a lot of weight. (lose)
4 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . helps you keep fit. (swim)
5 They asked him . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . the truth. (tell)
6 Veena went to the library . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . some books. (borrow)
Revision 7

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 If she ................................ (hurry), she'll be on time for the meeting.
2 If he ................................ (not/stay) up late, he wouldn't have felt so tired.
3 If you ................................ (go) to the market, will you get me some fruit?
4 If you washed the car, it ................................ (look) much nicer.
5 They ................................ (ring) us if they had been in town.
6 If we work hard, we ................................ (finish) the project on time.

5 Use the boy's thoughts to write conditionals.

1 I don't have enough money. I can't take a taxi.
2 The weather is bad. I feel cold and wet.
3 I don't have a mobile. I can't call my parents.
4 I missed the bus. I left the party late.
5 The corner shop may be open. I'll ask to use their phone.
6 It's so dark. I feel scared.

Points: —
(6x2 12)

Points: —
(6x3 18)
6 Complete the people’s wishes.

1 I wish I ____________________________
   He didn’t see the toy car. He tripped over it.

2 I wish I ____________________________
   She bought new shoes. They hurt her feet.

3 I wish I ____________________________
   He wants to be good at football.

4 I wish I ____________________________
   It is very hot outside. Ted forgot his sun hat at home.

5 I wish my boss ____________________________
   Silvia’s boss always gives her so much work.

6 I wish I ____________________________
   Charles doesn’t want to see the dentist but he has to.

7 Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

1) Someone broke into the National Museum last night. 2) He broke the window. 3) He stole some valuable paintings and he destroyed a statue. 4) The police have found fingerprints on the walls. 5) They say they will catch the thief soon.
Revision 8 (Units 1-16)

1. Choose the correct item.

1. I borrow you book?
   A Must  B Can  C Should

2. Mother's day is celebrated    May.
   A in    B on    C at

3. Tom    be at work. He isn't at home.
   A mustn't  B must    C can

4. Turn on the lights,    ?
   A will you  B can you    C are you

5. I have two brothers. They are    tall.
   A all    B neither   C both

6. Would you mind    the dog out?
   A letting  B to let    C let

7. He comes from Russia,    ?
   A does he  B isn't he    C doesn't he

8. The hotel    built in 1885.
   A is  B was  C will

9. This is my    new bicycle.
   A sisters  B sister's  C sisters'

10. They have been driving    four hours.
    A for    B since  C ago

11. Why are you always arguing with    ?
    A other  B each other  C another

12. I'll make    a sandwich.
    A mine  B my    C myself

13. Would you like    my holiday photos?
    A seeing  B to see    C see

14. I'll give it to her when she    back.
    A comes  B will come    C had come

(Points: 14x1 14)

2. Underline the correct item.

1. Luisa has to / doesn't have to study hard if she wants to pass her final exams.

2. Jimmy can't / couldn't write when he was three years old.

3. Will / Shall I open the window?

4. She can't / didn't need to feed the dog as I had already done it.

5. Can / Must I borrow your pen, please?

6. You shall / should revise for your test.

7. Sean was able to / could climb to the top of the mountain.

8. You ought to / might have told him the truth.

(Points: 8x1 8)

3. Turn from active into passive.

1) Somebody sent Jill flowers. 2) Someone left them outside her house. 3) One of her neighbours saw him. 4) He hadn't signed the card.

(Points: 4x2 8)
4 Use the boy’s thoughts to write conditionals.

1 I didn’t save my pocket money.
   I couldn’t buy Bob a present.
2 I lost the invitation.
   I missed his party.
3 I don’t have his number.
   I can’t call him.
4 Perhaps I’ll see him tomorrow.
   I’ll give him a birthday card.

5 Complete the people’s wishes.

1 I wish I ..............
   Bob can’t go out to play.
   He has a temperature.

2 I wish I ..............
   David missed the bus
   and now he has to walk.

3 I wish I ..............
   Sandra can’t go to the party.
   She has to work late.

4 I wish I ..............
   Mei’s suitcase is very heavy.
   She can’t lift it.

5 I wish my son ..............
   Nikos can’t work because his
   son always plays his music too
   loud.

6 I wish I ..............
   Liz lost her car keys and now
   she can’t drive her car.
Dear Wendy,

We’re having a wonderful time here in Florida. Although the day was very hot when we arrived, now it’s cooler. The hotel where we are staying is lovely, and the staff who work here are very helpful. The beach, which is right in front of our hotel, is beautiful and the water is so warm! I think that’s the reason why so many people choose to stay at this hotel. We’ve also met a nice boy whose parents own a yacht and tomorrow they’re taking us sailing!

That’s all our news. See you soon.

Love,
Alex and Layla

---

7 Write what the people said using Reported Speech.

1. Mrs Grady asked the shopkeeper, "Please serve Mrs Grady.
2. The shopkeeper told his assistant, "Will you be open tomorrow?"
3. The shop assistant said, "I’m tired!"
4. Mrs Boyle asked the shop assistant, "Did you get any biscuits?"
5. Mrs Kent told Tom, "Don’t touch the fruit, dear.
6. Tom asked his mother, "I’ve finished shopping, so we can leave."
7. Mrs Smith said, "I will as soon as I help Mrs Boyle with her shopping.
8. Mr Smith said, "Excuse me, but do you have any fresh oranges?"

---

Total: 100
Choose the correct item.

1. I was hungry, .... I made a sandwich.
   A because  B so  C so that

2. That ring is gold. .... one is silver.
   A Another  B Other  C The other

3. This jacket is the .... in the shop.
   A more expensive  B most expensive  C expensive

4. It rarely .... in the desert.
   A is raining  B rain  C rains

5. It's .... warmer today than yesterday.
   A much  B very  C more

6. They have lived in Brussels .... 2001.
   A for  B since  C ago

7. Dad .... dinner right now.
   A makes  B make  C is making

8. I was hungry, so I made .... a sandwich.
   A myself  B my  C me

9. She can't read .... write.
   A and  B or  C but

10. She works in a bank, .... ?
    A does she  B isn't she  C doesn't she

11. "I'm not going to work tomorrow." ".... am I. I've taken the day off."
    A So  B Neither  C None

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. A: Mum, where's Ramon?
   B: He .................... (study) in his room right now.

2. A: Do you have anything planned for the weekend?
   B: Yes, this time tomorrow we ........... (sail) in Lake Tahoe.

3. A: Why have you bought eggs?
   B: I .................... (make) a cake.

4. A: Are the Millers still at home?
   B: Yes, they .................... (leave) for Milan in an hour.

5. A: Have you seen Cécile?
   B: She .................... (go) to the supermarket.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

- A: I want 1) ................. (buy) Youssef a birthday present.
  B: Well, I know Youssef likes 2) ................. (listen) to rock music. You could 3) ................. (buy) him a CD.

- A: Can you come out to play?
  B: Sorry, I'm busy 4) ................. (clean) my room.

- A: Do you have any plans for the summer?
  B: Well, David suggested 5) ................. (go) to Greece for two weeks.

- A: What did your dad say?
  B: He agreed 6) ................. (let) me go camping this weekend.

- A: I can't decide where 7) ................. (have) my birthday party this year.
  B: Why not have it at Abigail's restaurant?
4 Turn from active into passive.
1) Someone started a fire in the National Park yesterday. 2) Luckily, someone called the fire brigade. 3) The police have arrested a man. 4) The police are still questioning him.

5 Underline the correct item.
1) Unless she passes / doesn’t pass her exams, she won’t get into university. 2) If I were you, I would read / will read the instructions first. 3) If Markus had gone to bed early, he wouldn’t have been / wouldn’t be late for school. 4) If I want / wanted to get fit, I would join a gym. 5) If you heat butter, it melts / melted. 6) If she had told me the truth, I would have forgiven / would forgive her.

6 Write what Brad wishes.
1) I want to go to Italy. 2) I don’t earn enough money. 3) I want to be a footballer. 4) I don’t have enough time to practise. 5) I shouldn’t have joined a band. 6) I get home so late.
Choose a reporting verb and turn the following into reported speech.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>offered</th>
<th>promised</th>
<th>explained</th>
<th>warned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I won't tell anyone your secret,” Tony said to Mei.</td>
<td>“I was late because I missed the bus,” he said to his boss.</td>
<td>“Shall I help you with your homework?” he said to her.</td>
<td>“Don’t touch the cooker,” Dad said to me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in: a, an or the where necessary.

Last summer we went to 1) New York. We stayed at 2) Ritz-Carlton Hotel. From our hotel room window we could see 3) Statue of Liberty. She is truly 4) amazing sight. While we were there, we visited 5) Empire State Building and 6) Museum of Modern Art. We also took 7) walk through 8) Central Park. New York is one of 9) most fascinating cities I’ve ever been to.

Fill in: through, next to (x2), in, on or under.

This is Sam’s kitchen. He is standing 1) the cooker because he is cooking something. There are eggs 2) the frying pan. There is a clock 3) the wall. 4) the clock there is a shelf with some cookery books on it. Sam’s cat is coming in 5) the window. Max, Sam’s dog, is sitting 6) the chair, waiting for his breakfast.

Fill in: at, in or on.

1) the weekend       4) night            7) a week
2) November         5) May 5th         8) noon
3) Sunday           6) 2004            9) Friday evening

Total: 100
Word List

A
ability
above
abroad
absence
Academy Award
accidentally
accordingly
accustomed
acrobat
across
act out
Active Voice
activity
add
addition
address
adjective
admit
adverb
advertisement
advice
advise
aerobics
affirmative
afford
African
against
agent
ago
agree
agreement
alarm clock
album
Algebra
alike
alive
allow
along
Alps
already
alight
although
always
amaze
amazing
ambulance
among
angrily
ankle
anniversary
announcement
annoy
annoyance
annoyed
answer the door
antique

any more
anyway
apologise
appear
apply for
appointment
appropriate
architect
area
argument
arrange
arrangement
arrest
Art
article
artist
aspirin
assistant
astronaut
at
at once
at present
at the moment
attach
attend
attention
attract
auxiliary verb
available
avoid
awful
axe

bill
blender
blow
blow out
boil
bone
bored
boring
boss
both
bother
bowl
branch
break down
break into
bridge
brilliant
broccoli
broom
brush
bully
bungee jumping
burglar
burglary
burry
bus stop
business
butcher
by

cheque
cuisine
cycle
curl

D
daily
damaged
dangerous
deskchair
decorate
decoration
deep
definitely
delicious
deliver
dentist
deny
derivative
desert
design
desert
destination
diamond
difference
dig up
digital camera
dinosaur
direct
direct speech
director
disappear
discover
dishwasher
dislike
display
do the shopping
do up
documentary
down
driving licence
drop
drummer
dry
duration
during

eagle
earn
earring
easily
east

economical
effect
either
electric
elegant
email

emergent
emphasis
emphatic
empty
energy
enrol
enter
entertaining
environment
equivalent
escape
especially
esay
event
ever
everyone
everywhere
evidence
evil
examine
exciting
exercise
exhausted
exhibit
exhibition
expect
experiment
expert
explain
explanation
explore
explorer
expression

F
fabulous
fairy
fall over
falls
famous
fan
fancy
fancy dress
fascinating
favour
fax
feed
feel
ferry
fierce
fingerprints
fire alarm
fireworks
fit
fix
fixed
flamenco
flat
Word List

- flat tyre
- flavour
- flight
- float
- floppy
- fly
- follow
- following
- for
- foreign
- forget
- formal
- formula
- freeze
- frequency
- frightened
- from ... to
- fry
- frying pan
- funfair
- furniture
- further
- further/farther

G
- gallery
- gardener
- gardening
- gate
- general
gently
- Geometry
- gerund
- get away
- ghost
- giant panda
- give up
- go off
- government
- graduate
- grandson
greengrocer
- greetings
- groom
- ground
- grow up
- guard
- guide book
- gym

H
- habit
- habitual
- hairdresser
- hall
- hammer
- hamster
- handkerchief
- handle
- hard-working
- hardly
- hate
- haunted
- headache
- headline
- headmaster
- healthy
- heart
- heat
- heater
- helmet
- hiking trip
- hip hop
- hire
- hockey
- Hoover
- hope
- hospital
- housewarming
- how long
- how long ago
- how many
- how much
- how often
- however
- huge
- hurry
- hut
- hypothesis
- ice-skating
- imagine
- immediately
- improvement
in
- in front of
- in time
- include
- incomplete
- indoors
- infinitive
- information
- ingredient
- inside
- install
- instead
- instruction
- instrument
- intelligent
- intention
- international
- interrupt
- interview
- into
- intonation

I
- invent
- invite
- iPod
- ironing
- irregular
- irritation
- issue
- it's no use
- it's worth

J
- jam
- jogging
- join
- juggler
- jumper
- junk food
- just
- just now

K
- kettle
- kindness
- know
- koala

L
- laboratory
- ladder
- lamp post
- language
- laptop
- last
- lately
- law
- lawn
- lawyer
- lazily
- leader
- leading role
- leak
- lean
- leather
- leopard
- let
- lie
- lift
- light bulb
- light fittings
- lightning
- limited
- lined with
- list
- litter
- local
- lock
- long hours
- look for
- look forward to
- loud
- lovely
- loyal
- luckily
- luggage
- lunchtime
- luxurious

M
- machine
- magazine
- manage
- map
- marshmallow
- material
- Mathematics
- mayor
- mean
- medical
- Mediterranean
- melt
- member
- memories
- message
- mind
- mobile phone
- monthly
- mop
- motorbike
- mountain range
- move
- mom
- music
- musician

N
- name
- national
- naughty
- near
- nearby
- nearest
- neatly
- necessity
- negative
- neighbour
- neither
- never
- New Year
- next
- next to
- night clothes
- noisy
- none
- nor
- normally
- north
- note
- now
-
- obey
- object
- object to
- obligation
- obliged
- obvious
- occasion
- ocean
- off
- offer
- often
- old-fashioned
- Olympic
- omit
- on
- on business
- on foot
- on the way
- on time
- on-the-spot
- decision
- once
- onto
- opera
- operation
- opinion
- opposite
- orchestra
- order
- organise
- out of
- outer space
- outskirts
- over
- oversleep
- owl
- own

P
- Pacific
- paella
- painting
- palace
- palm tree
- paper
- paper clip
- parcel
- park ranger
- part
- part-time
- partner
- passive voice
- passport
- past
- pasta
- path
- patient
- pavement
- pen friend
- penicillin
- pepper
- perfectly
- perform
- permanent
- permission
- pet shop
- petrol
- consumption
- photocopy
- phrase
- physical
- pianist
- pick
- pick up
- picnic
- pie
- pillow
- pilot
- pink
- place
- plan
- planet
- plant
- plastic
- platform
- playful
- playground
- pleasure
- plenty
- plumber
- pocket money
- pokey
- polite
- politician
- pollution
- polonium
- pool
- poor
- popular
- porter
- positive
- possession
- possessive
- possessive case
- possibility
- post
- pour
- prayers
- prediction
- prefer
- preposition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>sb with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Round-Up
Making grammar practice fun for young learners

New Round-Up is a seven-level course for young learners from beginner to upper-intermediate. It combines games and fun with systematic practice of English grammar.

New Round-Up 4 Includes
- Colourful boxes and tables to present language clearly
- Lively, illustrated exercises and games to make practice fun and effective
- Listening activities to help with pronunciation
- Songs and speaking activities to encourage young learners to use grammar
- Regular Progress Checks and Revision sections to consolidate learning
- CD-Roms to provide more grammar practice and games
- Teacher's Guide with answer keys, photocopyable Quizzes and Tests

Components
Students' Book with CD-Rom
Teacher's Book with audio CD

Use New Round-Up ...

☑️ in class ☑️ for homework ☑️ for revision

www.pearsonlongman.com